THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Winter 2018 *Volume 26, Number 4*

Hall-Brand Edge-Inked Connecticut Copper Varieties (See Page 26)
Composite Image by Neil Rothschild and Jack Howes

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- Minutes of C4 Meeting at Baltimore C4
- Board Approves Two Important Measures
- Cartagena Captured – Betts 83 Revisited
- John Law Coppers: Census by Mintmark with Varieties
- On Connecticut Painted Die Varieties
- Important Abel Buell-Signed Note
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- Review: Betts' History Illustrated with Medals
- Review: JEAN's First Issue
- My New Jersey Horse Drawn Plough Discovery
- C4 Library Report
- Auction Report: The Archangel Collection
- Announcements, Classified Ads, Sponsored Ads and Reciprocal Club Ads

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

(Jack Howes)

Another year has come and gone and as B. Franklin said, "Be always at war with your vices, at peace with your neighbors, and let each New Year find you a better man." Or as someone less well known but no less wise said, "May all your troubles last as long as your New Year's resolutions." Welcome to 2019.

I hope you got a chance to come to the C4 convention this past fall in Baltimore. It was a particularly good convention. There seemed to be a lot of energy around, for lack of a better description. A lot of little things added up to a make a memorable three days for me. I hope you had a similar experience. There seemed to me to be a lot of people around pretty much the whole time. I don't have any real data on this, it's just an observation, but I heard similar thoughts from several of you also.

Our Thursday educational night was fun and the speakers were well received. As an experiment, we had David Lisot recording the speakers and those video recordings should be available soon online. The food was excellent -- thank you Dennis Wierzba for your work with the hotel to make this event a success. And thanks to our speakers – Roger Moore, Dan Sedwick, and Syd Martin -- for stimulating talks. We also had a donated lots auction that raised approximately four thousand dollars for the club.

The main Stack's-Bowers auction Friday night was standing room only and featured a high quality collection of colonials. It was a fun auction that produced interesting results. Some lots went for way more than I expected and some were bargains. An article in this issue by Dick August will review the auction in more detail. I was also pleased that there were a modest number of lots that made for an auction that moved quickly and ended at a decent hour.

Our club area is the main focus for C4 members and I got to interact with a number of new members. Make sure to stop by and spend some time. There is plenty of room and chairs. We again had several interesting exhibits. David Menchell again provided an exhibit. I believe David has provided a different exhibit for every year we have had a convention! Syd Martin exhibited a type set of St. Patrick coinage to help promote his new book on the St. Patrick coinage. If you have not gotten your copy yet, you should.

I want to mention several new projects the club is working on. First we are working with a young college student, Lianna Spurrier, who is also a numismatist, to produce some short videos about colonial coin collecting. These will be available mid 2019 on our website. Speaking of which, the website will be undergoing an overhaul. I am shooting to launch an upgraded capability beginning of April 2019. Look for it.

The club continues in its ongoing educational efforts and is working with two authors to complete and publish two more books in 2019 - One by Roger Moore on Virginia coppers and the other by Randy Clark on Connecticut coppers. I am fairly confident that both will be published sometime in 2019.

Your board has decided to make an annual award for excellence in numismatic writing that will be awarded nominally on an annual basis at our educational event during the convention. So let us know about articles or books you think merit such and award. The award will be called the Q. David Bowers Award for Numismatic Excellence.

This was the 25th annual convention and we had special medals struck. Some are still available by mail. If you did not get a chance to come to the convention and would like one or more, details will be in this issue for ordering.

Last, I always like to show a coin or two. This issue, I have a question. The New Jersey copper below has some kind of environmental damage, i.e., non-mechanical damage. I bought this because I was studying cast coppers and I originally thought this was cast but no longer think that. I also don't think it was fire but am not 100% sure. If anyone has any insight on this, email me your thoughts or call me. I have seen other coins with similar damage.

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A FEW WORDS FROM YOUR EDITOR

Your editor would like to sincerely thank everyone who submitted articles or C4 Library Challenge book reviews. Today we find ourselves in the rare and happy circumstance of having more content than will fit in a single issue of the newsletter, that is, without incurring significant incremental production and mailing costs. The only downside is that some genuinely great content will simply have to wait until a subsequent issue. If you submitted an article and it isn't published this quarter, please be patient. This offers the opportunity to remind authors that *C4N* neither operates on a "first come, first served" nor a "better articles first" basis. We also try to avoid having multiple articles by the same author in an issue and having "themed" issues. We do prioritize first time authors' works and strive for variety, with a mix of the technical and the downright interesting. The newsletter is as good as YOU make it. So please keep up the great work!

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C4 BOARD MEETING MINUTES

The C4 Board met on Saturday morning, October 27, 2018. The following topics were discussed:

Website: Jack Howes and Mike Wierzba proposed that our website contractor, Brian, work to set up a new, improved C4 website. Jack, Mike, and others will work with him to simplify and improve the website. For the time being, Jack will be the contact person for Brian, and Brian will be the one to put new content on the website. Our goal is eventually for us to put content directly on the website ourselves, but for the now it will be easier to funnel content through Brian. We will reevaluate the website and how it is working over the next year. The Board adopted this proposal. It was also discussed that the success of discussion forum portion of the website depends on members contributing to it.

Treasurer's Report: Treasurer Charlie Rohrer reported that C4 ended 2017 with $129,760. This year C4 has $111,689. Charlie distributed a statement of C4's 2018 revenue and expenses. It was noted that we are in the first year of a three-year contract with Stack's-Bowers which expires in 2020, and that at this time we are net positive under this contract. Members raised the question of whether, under the contract, C4 gets credit for coins sold by C4 members through Stack's-Bowers auctions other than the November Baltimore auction. Charlie further reported that C4 now has 373 members. We have nine more members than we did at this time last year. Members discussed the benefit of the flyers that Jack Howes created in attracting new members, and discussed how best to distribute them.

C4 Newsletter: Editor Will Nipper reported that he has several articles for the next C4 Newsletter. Members discussed how we are still mindful of and responsive to feedback we have received in the past that the *C4 Newsletter* contains too many highly technical and specialized articles. It was suggested that these kinds of articles need to be balanced with articles of more general interest. We discussed reprinting classic articles from the past to further this goal. We also discussed whether to bind the *C4 Newsletter*, or leave it unbound, and the Board decided to seek feedback on this issue from the membership.

Library: Librarian Leo Shane reported that activity is steady regarding the C4 Library. Several articles have been submitted to the *C4 Newsletter* in response to Leo's challenge to the membership to read an item from the Library and write an article about it. Leo also reported on the Colonial 101 presentation that he and Jim Glickman gave again this year, and his desire to create a kit containing the slides and copies of colonial coins and currency; members would be able to borrow the kit from the Library and give the presentation themselves to groups in their area.

Convention: Dennis Wierzba reported that the convention is going well. He reported that he has been managing the relationship with the hotel and reserving tables in the C4 area of the bourse for colonial dealers, and wants someone to work with him on these tasks so that there can be a transition to that person in the future. Dennis also reported that it is possible to save money with the Sheraton Hotel by becoming a "Sheraton Preferred Guest," which you can do at no cost.

Educational Videos: A proposal was made to pay for creating two C4 Educational videos. David Lisot, who does the videotaping, would create the videos working with one or more C4 members. He would charge $1,000 to do so. It was felt that this was a bargain,

and would be a good use of the grant received from the Newman Educational Foundation last year. The Board voted in the affirmative concerning this proposal.

Publications Committee: C4 will publish two more books in the near future, a book on Connecticut coppers by Randy Clark, and a book on Virginia coppers by Roger Moore. Jack Howes described various problems encountered with the "print on demand" feature regarding the recent publication of the book on contemporary British counterfeits. The company was quite difficult to work with, including problems honoring the discount that had been agreed to and problems shipping the books in undamaged condition. Jack suggested not using print on demand for a while, and the next two books to be published by C4 will not be by print on demand. It was also announced that Syd Martin's book on St. Pats has broken even.

Finally, the Board acknowledged that it has unanimously accepted the minutes of last year's C4 Board Meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
Jim Glickman (filling in for Jay Knipe)

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C4 BOARD APPROVES TWO IMPORTANT MEASURES

Your Board of Directors recently approved two proposals brought to them for consideration.

The first is to officially rename the Educational Forum normally held on Thursday night during the convention to "**The Eric P. Newman Memorial Lectureship Series.**" One of Eric's primary passions was the dissemination of information, a task now continuing through the Newman Numismatic Portal. Through the generous gift given to C4 by the Newman Foundation, we will recognize the presenters each year.

The second action is to establish "**The Q. David Bowers Award for Excellence in Colonial Numismatic Research**" award. This award will be given to individuals who publish original research that advances the understanding of Colonial numismatics. There is no specific series or area within the field of Colonials to which the research is limited, nor is there any specific format in which the research must be published. Some possible outlets for publication may include, but are not limited to; *The C4 Newsletter, JEAN, Coin World, The Numismatist, Numismatic News, ANS Magazine*, books, etc. Specific criteria for the award are currently being finalized. The award may or may not actually be awarded every year. And yes, the Board does understand that the term "Colonial" is technically not 100% accurate for what we commonly call Colonial coinage. However since that is what our Club is called, we felt it was the proper term to use.

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CARTAGENA CAPTURED - BETTS 83 REVISITED

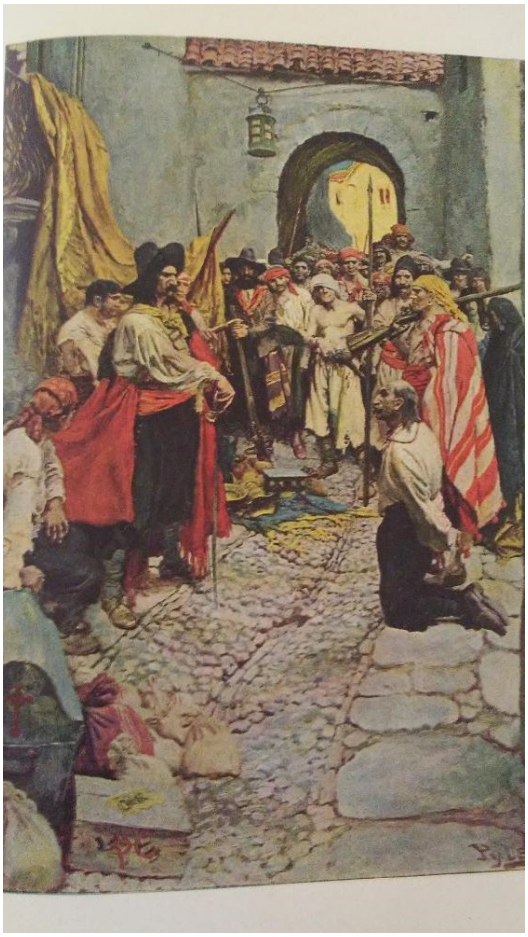
(Marcus Mayhugh)

One of the more interesting chapters in C. Wyllys Betts' work, *American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals* is the segment entitled, “The Period of Colonization." This portion of the book covers the medals of various European countries commemorating their victories, accomplishments, and efforts to gain a foothold in the New World. The focus of this brief article is on one of these medals, Betts #83, the French medal honoring the siege and capture of the Spanish stronghold of Cartagena. As with most Betts medals there is usually a colorful story behind the piece, in this case, one of treasure and piracy.

In 1697, France was at war with most of Europe in the War of the League of Augsburg, or as it was known in America, King Williams War. Desperately seeking a way to finance the conflict, King Louis XIV and his ministers, devised a plan whereby French regulars would ally themselves with the mostly French buccaneers on the island of St. Domingue (modern Haiti) and together attack the fortress city of Cartagena. The French were led by Admiral De Pointis and the pirates by the St. Domingue Governor Du Casse. Their combined goal, of course, was the riches of South America. The pirates, long accustomed to raiding Spanish ships and settlements, welcomed the opportunity to again attack the Spanish. They were offered one-fifth of the spoils.

Cartagena, known as the “Queen of the Indies,” was a well-fortified and formidable objective. However, the French were not to be denied. By isolating the town's individual forts, they sidestepped their way to the main citadel and bombarded the town into submission, despite heroic resistance on the part of the Spanish citizenry. A huge ransom was then demanded from the inhabitants. The plunder taken has been estimated to be between eight and twenty million *livres*. They French claimed that the silver was collected faster than they could count it. Commentary in a John J. Ford catalog relates that a special silver sepulcher used in Catholic rites was taken by the French but was magnanimously returned by Louis XIV when the Spanish officials complained. The writer than makes the strange statement that “when admiral Vernon took the city in 1740 one presumes the object met a different end.” This is a most curious proclamation considering that right below that, it is stated that Vernon never took the city, making it that more remarkable that the French took the town when Vernon and Drake failed.

At this point in the enterprise, a rift developed between the pirates and the French Command when the pirates went to claim their share of the plunder. The French Commander, Admiral de Pointis, said the pirates were only entitled to one fifth of what the French troops were entitled to, not to one fifth of the whole. Various figures have been given on how much plunder was due to the buccaneers. In one instance it has been stated their share was two million crowns, yet they received only 40,000 crowns. Being a prudent man, Admiral de Pointis had loaded the rest of the treasure and sailed off leaving the pirates with very little treasure for their efforts.



The pirates, who had borne the brunt of the fighting, were quite naturally enraged. They reentered the fallen city and miraculously extracted another five million livres out of the settlers, looting churches and using torture to persuade the poor citizens to give up their remaining valuables. Howard Pyle, pirate-artist extraordinaire, vividly recreated this pillage in one of his numerous paintings.

Back in France, Luís XIV was elated with the success of the raid. He commissioned Jean Mauger, head-mintmaster, to issue a series of medals commemorating the event. For the obverse of the medal, Mauger chose his standard bust of Louis XIV. It is a mediocre rendition with the legend "His Most Christian King." The reverse, on the other hand, is quite a different story, being stunning and symbolic. Here, he depicts a despairing and forlorn maiden, slumping against a palm tree, to her right, an overturned urn spills forth coins representative of the wealth and rape of the Spanish empire. The reverse legend translates to "The Treasure of the Spanish Carried Away: The American Carthage Taken by Storm, 1697." The medals were struck in gold, silver and copper. The victory at Cartagena was significant in that not only did it fill the empty French coffers, it also hastened the end of the war, and strengthened Louis the XIV's negotiating power toward that end.

In closing, it is ironic to note that the Treaty of Ryswick, which ended the War of the League of Augsburg, sounded the death knell for piracy in the Caribbean. During the negotiations Spain held out for and received a special provision calling for an end to piracy on the part of all nations involved. From this time on, any ship sailing under the "Jolly Roger" did so at extreme peril. Even though piracy continued to flourish in some areas, the sacking of Cartagena proved to be the high-water mark in pirate history. Never again would the pirates have the strength or audacity to launch such an undertaking.

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JOHN LAW COPPERS:
A CENSUS BY MINTMARK WITH VARIETIES

(Martin L. Smith)

In the 1719-1720 period, Louis XV was the King of France (age 9.) His contemporaries were George I of England (1714-1727,) Frederick IV of Denmark and Norway (1699-1730,) and Philip V of Spain (1700-1724.) Regarding coins, colonial American collectors are familiar with George I copper coins of the halfpenny and farthing denominations (27 and 23 mm, respectively.) This article will concern French copper coins known as John Law coppers or *Buste Enfantin* coinage.

Allain Mallet, a Frenchman, published his World Atlas in 1719. (1) This was a multi-volume Atlas with many drawings by Mallet himself. Imagine visting a library in Paris or London, looking at the images of a New World on Mallet's pages. Faraway lands with exotic-looking people. Strange plants and animals. Sailing ships far from home. Sea monsters!

Figure 1. Exotic New World far from the Europe that they knew. Top, Europeans (Germans) compared to North American natives (Floridians). Lower, The Americas (California was thought to be an island in 1719.) Sea monsters were feared. Images from Mallet's 1719 World Atlas.

The coins known as "John Law Coppers" in colonial American circles are known as *Buste Enfantin* coins in France. They were struck in three sizes: The largest, the sol, measures 28-32 mm. Some of the early issues (1719) utilized the larger 32 mm planchets, while later years saw a reduction in size. Why they vary in size among a single

denomination is not known. Presumably, the blanks were cut from copper or brass strips using a hole cutter. But then some of the late date (1724-1734) Perpignan mint issues look like they were cut out with a knife! The planchets were not uniform. The second size, the demi-sol measures 25-26 mm in diameter. And the smallest coin, the liard, measures 21 mm in diameter.

I have sought to develop a census of surviving John Law Coppers, starting with my collection of over 100. Given the variation in planchet sizes, I use "30 mm" as the mean diameter for a sol, "25 mm" as the mean diameter for a demi-sol, and "21 mm" to indicate the liard. The variation in size is not so extreme that it confuses the assignment of coins to a given denomination. One can always tell a sol, from a demi-sol, from a liard, with minimal practice.

The surviving John Law Coppers are often in low grades, with VF being a very decent specimen for most of the dates and mintmarks. For example, shown here is a nice 1720-AA (Metz mint) sol in VF grade.

Figure 2. 1720-AA sol in VF grade. The coin has a two-tone color and is very close to problem-free.

Here, the coins are grouped by the issuing mints, with the number of counted examples for each. Where applicable, rare varieties are indicated. One can envision other grouping methods, such as by date. Or denomination. Advances since the previous publication are as follows: 1. I now include coins of the liard denomination in my study. I tend not to collect them but have seen fit to change my ways. 2. Many more rare varieties are included, especially Perpignan and Reims mint issues. 3. I give actual observed numbers rather than trying to assign "rarity" numbers. 4. It is acknowledged that modern-day counts of coin population may differ from early (pre-internet) counts. However, I know of no published "pre-internet" counts. Gadoury gave some old mintage figures for Reims, the only mint with surviving mint records. (2) Anton listed a few rare coins in his collection but did not provide a "census" whereby one can compare relative abundance of one mint to another. (3) Such is the purpose of this study. The numbers given are from counting 262 sols (30 mm,) 255 demi-sols (25 mm,) and 74 liards (21 mm.)

Paris Mint

Figure 3. Left, 1719-A Sol of the Paris mint. Paris was the "main mint" but it produced relatively few copper coins during this period. Perhaps they were busy striking silver and gold coins instead. This example measures 31 mm, large for the John Law Coppers overall, but often seen on 1719 (early) issues. Right, 1721-A demi-sol of the Paris mint (25 mm.)

Mintmark A/Paris 6:00 on reverse; Mint director mark 5:00 on obverse; Mint engraver mark 11:00 on reverse.

Date/mintmark/type/diameter	Observed Frequency
1719-A sol 30 mm	17/262
1719-A demi-sol 25 mm	2/255
1720-A sol 30 mm	2/262
1720-A demi-sol 25 mm	8/255
1721-A demi-sol 25 mm	25/255
1720-A liard 21 mm	2/74

Figure 4. Paris city view from Mallet's 1719 world atlas. (1) Notre Dame cathedral in the snow.

Metz Mint

Figure 5. Metz mint demi-sols. Clockwise from the top: 1720-AA demi-sol with ermine at 5:00 (typical;) 1719-AA demi-sol with ermine at 6:00 (rare;) bottom, 1720-AA demi-sol with ermines at 5 and 6. The 5:00 ermine is the mark of Pierre Pantaleon. The 6:00 ermine is the mark of Louis Guiquero, who worked initially at Metz before moving to Reims. The occurrence of two ermines together indicates the two engravers collaborated. (4)

Mintmark AA/Metz 6:00 on reverse; Mint director mark (knight's pennant) 10:00 on reverse; Mint engraver Pierre Pantaleon mark (ermine) at 5:00 on obverse (typical variety.)

Date/mintmark/type/diameter	Observed frequency
1719-AA sol 29 mm ermine @ 5:00	3/262
1719-AA sol 32-33 mm large planchet variety ermine @ 5:00	9/262
1719-AA demi-sol 25 mm ermine @ 5:00	15/255
1719-AA demi-sol ermine @ 6:00 rare variety	2/255
1719-AA liard 21 mm	1/74
1720/19-AA sol large planchet variety (5)	1/262
1720-AA sol 30 mm ermine @ 5:00	8/262
1720-AA demi-sol 25 mm ermine @ 5:00	29/255
1720/19 demi-sol 25 mm ermine @ 5:00 (5)	3/255
1720-AA demi-sol ermine @ 6:00 rare variety (4)	2/255
1720-AA demi-sol ermines @ 5 and 6 rare variety (4)	3/255
1720-AA liard 21 mm	2/74

Rouen Mint

Figure 6. Left, vignette in the old city of Rouen shows St. John with lambs. Right, 1722-B Rouen mint demi-sol in brass. 1723-B Rouen mint demi-sol in red copper.

Mintmark B/Rouen; Mint director mark Michel Cottard (hunting horn) 5:00 on obverse; Mint engraver Pierre de Boscherville mark (spade) 11:00 on reverse.

Date/mintmark/type/diameter	Observed frequency
1719-B sol 30 mm	3/262
1720-B sol 30 mm	4/262
1720-B demi-sol 25 mm	6/255
1722-B demi-sol 25 mm	4/255
1723-B demi-sol 25 mm	4/255

Strasbourg Mint

Figure 7. Strasbourg mint issues. Clockwise from the top, 1719-BB sol of the Strasbourg mint. Right, obverse brockage (*frappe incuse*) of the liard denomination (undated.) Lower left, 1720-BB demi-sol of the Strasbourg mint. The coins from Strasbourg have a distinctive look. The head is often high on the planchet (as seen here with the demi-sol.) The "mottled" effect seen on the demi-sol may be due to lack of die-cleaning or other factors. In any case, it is hard to find decent examples. Note the heart mark of mint director Jean Valentin Begerle.

Mintmark BB/Strasbourg 6:00 on reverse; Mint director Jean Valentin Begerle mark (heart) at 5:00 on obverse; Mint engraver mark (open six-point star) 11:00 on reverse.

Date/mintmark/type/diameter	Observed frequency
1719-BB sol 30 mm	9/262
1719-BB demi-sol 25 mm	3/255
1720-BB sol 30 mm	2/262
1720-BB demi-sol 25 mm	12/255
1720-BB liard 21 mm	23/74
1720-BB liard inverted BB error	2/74
1721-BB liard 21 mm	1/74
1721/20-BB liard 21 mm (5)	1/74

Figure 8. Strasbourg mint varieties. Left panel, Strasbourg mint sols and demi-sols come in at least two varieties, D in DEI above curl, and D in DEI after curl. The two varieties occur at approximately equal frequency. Right panel, 1720-BB liard with an inverted BB mintmark error (rare.)

Besancon Mint

Figure 9. City view of Besancon from Mallet's 1719 World Atlas. (1) The Doubs River encircles the Old City. I wonder which building was the mint? (Ye author's Mallet collection.)

Figure 10. Upper, 1720-CC Besancon mint demi-sol; Lower, 1720-CC Besancon mint liard. The liards are often struck on thin and misshapen planchets (22 mm.) The addorsed CC mintmark and the mark of Jean Louis Loir are enlarged.

Mintmark addorsed CC/Besancon; Mint director Jean Louis Loir mark at 5:00 on obverse (fireplace bellows?); Mint engraver Hugues Morand mark at 11:00 on reverse.

Date/mintmark/type/diameter	Observed frequency
1719-CC sol 30 mm	4/262
1720-CC demi-sol 25 mm	3/255
1720-CC liard 21-22 mm	9/74
1720-CC liard VX variety 21-22 mm	1/74
1721-CC liard 21-22 mm	3/74

La Rochelle Mint

Figure 11. Above, La Rochelle is a seaport. Shown are "ships" from Mallet's 1719 World Atlas, (1) alongside the entry to the old port of La Rochelle. Below, clockwise from the top, 1722-H sol (30 mm,) 1722-H demi-sol, and 1723-H demi-sol. All are extremely rare.

Mintmark H 6:00 reverse/La Rochelle; Mint director mark (arrow) just after the date on the reverse; Mint engraver mark (acorn, sideways) at 5:00 on the obverse.

Date/mintmark/type/diameter	Observed frequency
1722-H sol 30 mm	4/262
1722-H demi-sol 25 mm	5/255
1723-H demi-sol 25 mm	2/255

Figure 12. Two obverse die varieties of 1722-H La Rochelle demi-sols. Upper panel, obverse 1, doubled V in XV, acorn at point of truncation of the bust. Lower panel, obverse 2, no doubling of XV, acorn above truncation of the bust. Both rare.

Bordeaux Mint

Figure 13. 1723-K demi-sol struck at the Bordeaux mint (rare.)

Mintmark K 6:00 reverse/Bordeaux; Mint director mark (target) at 5:00 on the obverse; Mint engraver Pierre Petit mark (fleur-de-lis) at 11:00 on the reverse.

Date/mintmark/type/diameter	Observed frequency
1722-K demi sol 25 mm	15/255
1723-K demi-sol 25 mm	3/255

* Gadoury lists 1722-K and 1723-K coins of the sol denomination. I have found none.

Perpignan Mint

Figure 14. 1722-Q Perpignan mint sol. This example is in yellow brass on cracked planchet. Perpignan mint issues often exhibit a rustic appearance.

Mintmark Q 6:00 on reverse/Perpignan; Mint director mark (inverted scallop shell) at 5:00 on the obverse. Mint engraver mark at 11:00 on the reverse. A trefoil mark is seen on 1722, 1723, and 1724 issues. A hat, the mark of Louis Brodus II, is seen thereafter. The hat mark occurs, albeit rarely, before 1725, commensurate with an assistant engraver role for Louis Brodus II at Perpignan before 1725. He presumably became chief engraver in 1725 and his hat occurs on all Perpignan coins thereafter. There is also a 1729-Q specimen (Jeff Rock collection.)

Date/mintmark/type/diameter	Observed frequency
1722-Q sol 30 mm	12/262
1723-Q sol 30 mm	75/262
1723-Q demi-sol 24 mm (small)	9/255
1724-Q sol 30 mm	5/262
1724-Q demi-sol 24 mm (small)	4/255
1725-Q sol 30 mm, hat left of date	14/262
1725-Q sol 30 mm, hat right of date	1/262
1726-Q sol 30 mm, hat left of date	3/262
1726-Q sol 30 mm, hat right of date	3/262
1728-Q sol 30 mm, hat left of date	4/262
1734-Q sol 30 mm, hat left of date	5/262

Perpignan Mint Varieties

Figure 15. 1723-Q Perpignan mint sol showing the typical trefoil engraver mark just before the date (1722 through 1724.) The engraver's name is not known. This example is in VF grade.

Figure 16. 1723-Q sol varieties. Left, a typical coin has no stops on either side of XV. A scarce variety has stops. Right, a typical coin has only the mint director mark, and the trefoil engraver's mark. A very rare variety has a third mark under the bust, probably the mark of an unknown assistant engraver (2 coins/262.)

Figure 17. 1723-Q Perpignan mint sol with a clover counterstamp. I do not know the origin of the counterstamp but one almost never finds John Law coppers with countermarks. Possibly unique.

Figure 18. 1723-Q Perpignan mint sol with irregular planchet, a feature of many Perpignan mint issues.

Figure 19. 1723-(Q) Perpignan mint demi-sol double-struck. NGC#2477287-004. The 1723-Q demi-sols are much rarer than the 1723-Q sols.

Figure 20. 1724-Q demi-sols, 2 specimens. The die crack through the R of GRATIA passing below the G is typical for the issue. Note the inverted V in place of A in GRATIA. Many 1724-Q examples of the sol denomination also use inverted V instead of A in FRANCIAE. Presumably, no A punch was available, so the engraver used an inverted V punch.

Figure 21. 1724-Q sol. This variety shows a distinct "A" in Franciae as compared to an inverted V seen on many specimens of 1724-Q sols and demi-sols. (Hereafter "A in Franciae" variety.)

Figure 22. Upper panel. Beginning in 1725, Louis Brodus II placed his hat engraver mark at 11:00 on the obverse. Lower panel, Left, 1725-Q Perpignan mint Sol, typical hat to the left variety. Right, 1726-Q Perpignan mint Sol, hat to the right variety.

Reims Mint

Figure 23. 1720-S Reims mint sols. The Reims mint output for all denominations of *Buste Enfantin* coins dwarfed that of any other mint. The 1720 issues are mainly of two types. **Left, "Guiquero type"** 1720-S in red copper (other specimens are yellow or brown.) Guiquero placed his ermine engraver mark at 6:00 below the bust. **Right, "LaHaye type"** 1720-S. LaHaye placed his diamond engraver mark at 11:00 on the reverse. All 1719-S issues are of the LaHaye type. (6)

Mintmark S 6:00 reverse/Reims; Mint director Jacques Lagalle mark (acorn) at 5:00 on the obverse.

Mint engraver marks are of two types. For 1719-1720 issues, the diamond mark of Pierre LaHaye occurs at 11:00 on the reverse. From mid-1720 onward, the Louis Guiquero ermine mark is shown at 6:00 on the obverse.

Date/mintmark/type/diameter	Observed frequency
1719-S sol LaHaye type 30 mm	22/262
1719-S sol LaHaye, CVS variety 30 mm (6)	1/262
1719-S sol Lahaye, CUS/CVS variety 30 mm (6)	1/262
1720-S sol LaHaye type 30 mm	43/262
1720-S sol LaHaye XX error and corrections thereof (6)	10/262
1720-S sol Guiquero type 30 mm	41/262
1720/19-S sol Guiquero type 30 mm (5)	1/262
1720-S demi-sol Guiquero type 25 mm	86/255
1720-S liard 21 mm	1/74
1721-S demi-sol 25 mm	9/255
1721-S liard 21 mm	34/74

Figure 24. Reims mint die varieties. Left, 1719-S LaHaye type sol (30 mm) CVS variety (1/262) and CUS/CVS variety (1/262.) Right, the 1720-S XX engraver error is often interpreted as XV/VX (certainly possible, if not probable.) The engraver, Pierre LaHaye attempted to correct his mistake. Some coins show the tail of the X (arrow.) Both varieties together are seen at 10/262 frequency. Could LaHaye have made the same mistake more than once?

Reims Mint Transitional Coins

Figure 25. Transitional types showing elements of two engravers. 1720-S sols and demi-sols were struck in substantial quantities. During the year 1720, Louis Guiquero and his ermine at 6:00 disappear from the Metz mint, and appear at the Reims mint. At about the same time, Pierre LaHaye's diamond disappears from Reims mint issues and never appears again. One may speculate that Guiquero worked as an assistant engraver at Metz, under Chief Engraver Pierre Pantaleon at Metz, then became Chief Engraver at Reims when a position became available. Possibly LaHaye died in 1720. But there were coins remaining to be struck, and Guiquero was hired. These rare transitional types reflect the muling of dies between two engravers**. Left, "Transitional type 1"** 1720-S sol with LaHaye obverse (no ermine) and a Guiquero reverse (no diamond.**) Right, "transitional type 2,"** reciprocal die pairing 1720-S sol with Guiquero obverse (ermine) and LaHaye reverse (diamond.)

Figure 26. 1720-S sol Reims mint unusual transitional type. This example, possibly unique, has an ermine at 12:00 in addition to Guiquero's ermine at 6:00 on the obverse. The mint director mark, an acorn is seen at 5:00 on the obverse. Thus, this coin has three official markings. The "two ermines" theme is evocative of the "two ermines" seen on some Metz mint issues. (6) There is evidence that Louis Guiquero and Pierre Pantaleon worked together at the Metz mint. (6) Perhaps Guiquero, now at Reims, borrowed an obverse die from his colleague at Metz? Or perhaps this obverse die was in Guiquero's pocket when he left Metz? Because of the acorn mint director mark at 5:00, the Pantaleon ermine was moved to 12:00 instead? This is a mystery, of course. The ermine at 12:00 is possibly unique.

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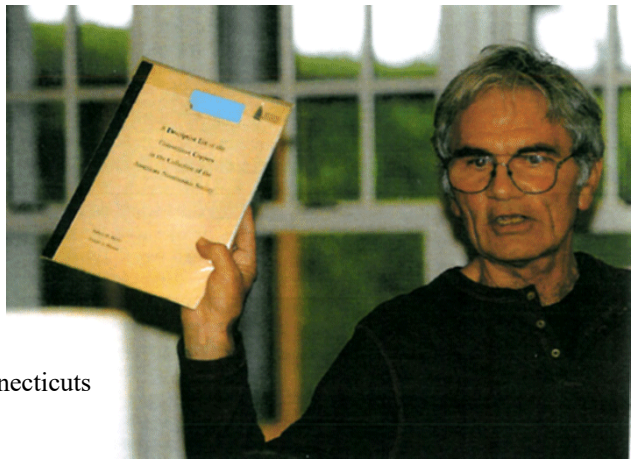
ON CONNECTICUT PAINTED DIE VARIETIES (PDVs)

(Robert Martin)

Editor's Note: The following combines three distinct works that the late Robert Martin produced for presentation at annual colonial gatherings. Robert always intended to share them as C4N articles, but his untimely death came before their publication. Some minor editing was done to combine redundant introductory material. However, the three texts are presented here, as close as possible to their original form, as sections of a single article. Sincere thanks go to Roger Siboni, who sponsored the gatherings and graciously agreed to allow excerpts of the proceedings to be reprinted, to Neil Rothschild and Jack Howes who are credited with the high-quality photographs and to Randy Clark, who collaborated closely with Robert, and later spearheaded the effort to bring his knowledge to our newsletter.

Introduction

It was a common practice in the late 19th century and early 20th century for collectors and specialists of Connecticut coppers to ink the die variety on the surface of the coin once it had been identified. In most instances the die variety was inked on the obverse, occasionally on the reverse, and occasionally even on the edge of the coin, using white India ink. Today many collectors refer to these inked-on attributions as painted die varieties (PDVs.) Recent studies have identified such notable collectors as Dr. Thomas Hall, William Wallace Hays, Frederick A. Canfield and Hillyer Ryder with the practice of inking classification numbers on their Connecticuts. This practice came about in the 1890s after the publication of Dr. Thomas Hall's 1892 monograph classifying 1787 Connecticuts. The Hall attribution numbers were most likely inked on the identified Connecticut varieties between 1892 and 1920. After publication of Henry C. Miller's *State Coinage of Connecticut* in 1920 the practice continued using the Miller attribution numbers. In some instances, an identified Connecticut was inked with both the Hall and Miller classification numbers. The Frederick A. Canfield Connecticut collection, which currently resides in the ANS, exhibits both the Hall and Miller classification numbers inked on the obverse surface.



Robert Discusses Connecticuts

Hall-Brand Connecticuts

In other instances, Hall attribution numbers are found inked on the edges of the coins. These inked-on-edge attribution numbers are associated with Dr. Hall's frontline Connecticut collection. Dr. Hall's frontline collection of Connecticut's comprised 356 specimens and is considered to the finest collection ever formed. A listing of the varieties can be viewed in the Virgil M. Brand ledgers in the Brand archives in the ANS library.

Dr. Hall was a noted student and collector of Connecticut coppers, colonials, large cents and U. S. Mint medals. He formed major holdings in these series from 1870 until his death in 1909. Virgil M. Brand, a Chicago beer magnate, purchased Dr. Hall's entire collection intact in 1909. Virgil M. Brand's penchant and means for buying entire collections intact resulted in the largest hoard of coins ever assembled by one collector. Upon his death in 1926 his collection was divided between his two brothers, Armin and Horace. In all, almost 40 years passed from Virgil Brand's death in 1926, until the disposition of his collection was complete.

The dispersal of Hall-Brand Connecticuts was begun in the 1930's through dealer B. G. Johnson and later by New Netherlands Coin Co. in the 1950s. Significant purchasers over the years included the American Numismatic Society, Eric P. Newman, Harold Bareford, Frederick Taylor, Herbert Oechsner and Edward Hessberg. In recent times, collectors have had the opportunity to acquire these inked-on-edge Connecticuts through offerings in the Taylor, Oechsner and Hessberg auction sales. Today collectors avidly seek to acquire these Hall-Brand Connecticuts identified by Hall's attribution numbers inked on edge. To quote John W. Adams in his article, "The Hall-Brand Saga" published in *The Numismatist*, January 1983,

> "The Hall-Brand pedigree is a famous one. It, like the prized Proskey-Hines or Gilbert-Granberg labels, elevates a coin onto a very special pedestal and conveys authority and prestige. To claim Hall and Brand as forebears is to guarantee membership into the aristocracy of American numismatics."

No.49 CT 1785 M.4.1-F.4 CH XF Rank: 16

Hall/Brand:1713 - Oechsner:1026 - C4 PhotoFile CT:578

No.50 CT 1785 M.7.2-D VF Rank: 1

Hall/Brand:1731 - Taylor 3/87:2333 - C4 PhotoFile CT:38 - C4 PhotoFile CT:590

No.51 CT 1786 M.4.1-G CH XF Rank: 4

Hall/Brand:1740 - NN 51st 6/58:70 - Taylor 3/87:2346 - C4 PhotoFile CT:14

No.52 CT 1786 M.4.2-R XF Rank: 1

Hall/Brand:1742 - Hessberg:1351 - C4 PhotoFile CT:16

No.53 CT 1786 M.5.2-O.2 VF-20 Rank: 7

Hall/Brand:1747 - Hessberg:1354 - C4 PhotoFile CT:18

No.54 CT 1786 M.5.8-O.2 VF Rank: 7

Hall/Brand:1764 - 1952 ANA :2406 - Stack's Robison:119 - C4 PhotoFile CT:28

No.55 CT 1786 M.5.10-L TECH AU Rank: 3

Hall/Brand:1768 - NN 51st 6/58:77 - Taylor 3/87:2379 - C4 PhotoFile CT:29

No.56 CT 1787 M.16.5-n CH XF Rank: 1

Hessberg:1391

No.57 CT 1787 M.17-g.3 XF Rank: 6

Hall/Brand:1832 - Bareford:17

Hall-Brand Connecticuts. Photographs by Neil Rothschild and Jack Howes.

No.58 CT 1787 M.31.1-r.4 XF Rank: 8

Hall/Brand:1838 - Hessberg:1417

No.59 CT 1787 M.32.6-X.6 VF+ Rank: 6

Hall/Brand:1853 - Hessberg:1427

No.60 CT 1787 M.33.14-Z.14 CH XF Rank: 3

Hall/Brand:1896 - Hessberg:1459

No.61 CT 1787 M.33.16-I.2 CH VF Rank: 9

Hall/Brand:1864 - Hessberg:1461

No.62 CT 1787 M.33.28-Z.16 AU Rank: 4

Hall/Brand:1911 - Bareford:13

No.63 CT 1787 M.33.32-Z.13 CH VF Rank: 40

Norweb II:2557

No.64 CT 1787 M.33.33-Z.11 CH VF Rank: 3

Hall/Brand:1920 - Hessberg:1487

No.65 CT 1787 M.33.38-Z.23 CH VF Rank: 8

Hall/Brand:1935 - Hessberg:1498

No.66 CT 1787 M.37.1-cc.1 CH XF Rank: 1

Hall/Brand:1962 - Hessberg:1527 - C4 PhotoFile CT:596

Hall-Brand Connecticuts. Photographs by Neil Rothschild and Jack Howes.

No.67 CT 1787 M.37.2-k.5 XF Rank: 6

Taylor 3/87:2627 - C4 PhotoFile CT:597

No.68 CT 1787 M.37.7-h.2 AXF Rank: 1

Hall/Brand:1979 - Hessberg:1519 - C4 PhotoFile CT:603

No.69 CT 1787 M.42-kk.2 VF-20 Rank: 13

Crosby Plates:523 - Hall/Brand:1992 - NN 51st 6/58:103 - C4 PhotoFile CT:619

No.70 CT 1788 M.1-I VF Rank: 8

Hall/Brand:2015 - Bareford:19

No.71 CT 1788 M.2-D AU++ Rank: 4

Hall/Brand:2010 - Bareford:20

No.72 CT 1788 M.7-F.2 CH VF Rank: 7

Hall/Brand:2023 - NN 51st 6/58:116 - Taylor 3/87:2701

No.73 CT 1788 M.12.1-F.1 VF-20 Rank: 32

Hall/Brand:2030 - Hessberg:1557

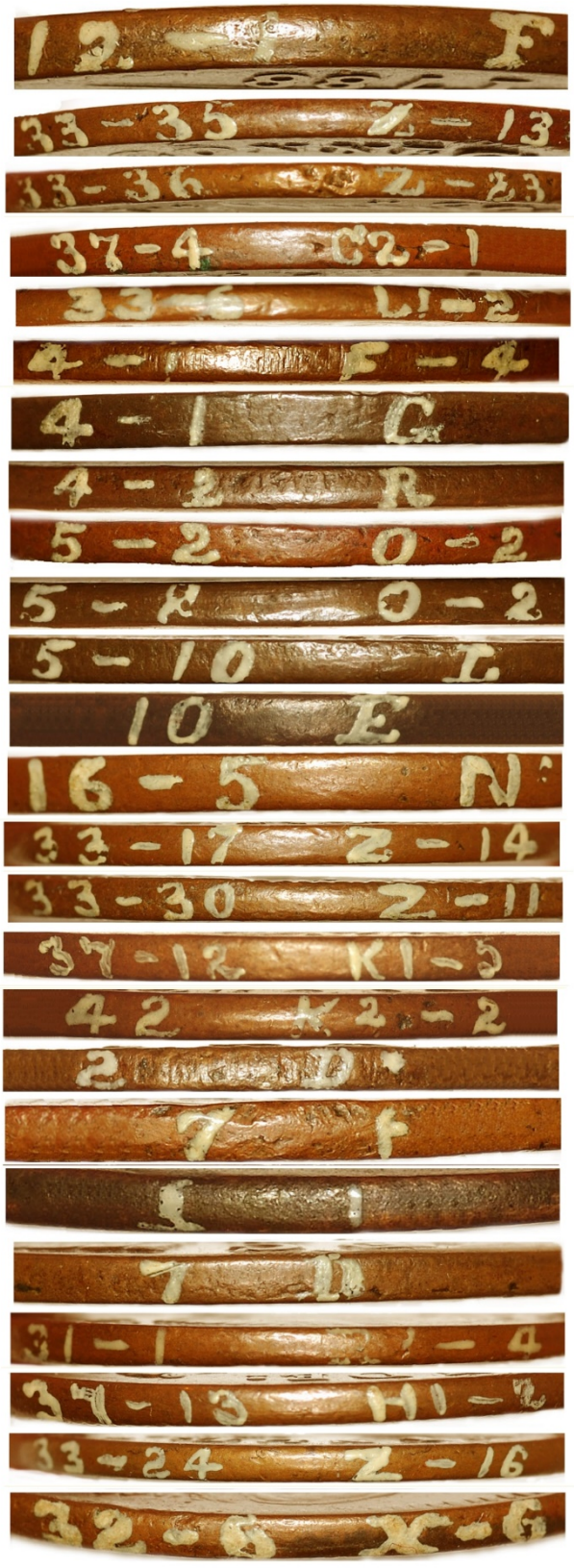
No.74 CT 1787 M.10-E VF Rank: 16

Hall/Brand:1796 - Hessberg:1379 - M&G C4 2000:143

No.75 CT 1788 M.13-A.1 F Rank: 52

Oechsner:1202

Hall-Brand Connecticuts. Photographs by Neil Rothschild and Jack Howes.



Hall-Brand Connecticuts, edge views.

Photographs by Neil Rothschild and Jack Howes.

Canfield American Numismatic Society Connecticuts

One of the collectors identified to have inked the die variety on specimens in his collection was Frederick A. Canfield (1849-1926.) Canfield was a lifelong resident of Dover, New Jersey. He was a mining engineer and mineralogist and was considered one of the foremost collectors and catalogers of minerals in his day. Upon his death in 1926 his collection of minerals, containing over 8,500 specimens, was bequeathed to the Smithsonian Institution where it remains intact today. Although he was best known as a mineralogist and mineral collector, he was also a student and pioneer collector of early American coins, specializing in the state coppers issued by New Jersey and Connecticut. He co-authored with Hillyer Ryder "Additions and Corrections to the State Coinages of Connecticut and the Colonial Coins of Vermont" published in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in 1920. After his death in 1926, his collections of New Jersey and Connecticut state coppers was bequeathed to the New Jersey Historical Society and then, in 1931, his collection of Connecticut coppers was transferred to the American Numismatic Society where it can be viewed today.

The frontline Canfield collection of Connecticut coppers consists of 285 specimens and forms the core and foundation of the 322 different die varieties in the ANS collection. All of the Canfield Connecticuts in the ANS collection have the die variety inked on the obverse. The Canfield PDVs can be distinguished by the placement of the inked Miller classification number in the left obverse field and the letter "M" inked in the right obverse field. This inked format was used by Canfield on all of his 1785, 1786, 1787 and 1788 Connecticuts with the exception of the 1787 obverse 33 variety combinations. On the 1787 obverse 33 die variety combinations, Canfield inked the Hall classification number in the left obverse field and the corresponding Miller classification number in the right obverse field. It should be noted that Canfield not only inked the die varieties on his frontline collection now in the ANS, but on duplicate specimens that he owned. Occasionally these duplicate die varieties surface in the marketplace. A significant group of these duplicates was offered in Stack's March 22, 1994 sale. This sale offered 317 Connecticuts in 155 lots. Approximately 65 Connecticuts in this sale were identified as Canfield duplicate PDVs.

Images of die varieties from Canfield's frontline collection in the ANS and images of Canfield's duplicated in my own reference collection are illustrated below, to help aid in identifying these PDVs when they are encountered.

1787 M33.14-Z.14

1787 M33.17-r.1

1787 M33.31-gg.2

1787 M33.34-Z.11

1787 M33.38-Z.1

1787 M33.40-Z.1

1787 M37.1-cc.1

1787 M38-GG

CANFIELD COINS (SECOND LINE) FROM THE COLLECTION OF ROBERT MARTIN

Photographs by Neil Rothschild and Jack Howes

1787 M33.14-Z.14

1787 M33.17-r.1

1787 M33.31-gg.2

1787 M33.34-Z.11

1787 M33.38-Z.1

1787 M33.40-Z.1

1787 M37.1-cc.1

1787 M38-GG

CANFIELD COINS (FRONT LINE) IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ANS

Photographs by Neil Rothschild and Jack Howes

Hays-Ryder Connecticuts

Another of the collectors identified to have inked the die variety on Connecticut specimens in his collection was William Wallace Hays (1821-1899.) W. W. Hays was a resident of Bellefonte, PA, but for 25 years (1870-1895) was employed in the Pension Office in Washington, DC. He was a noted student and collector of 1794 large cents and the state coppers issued by New Jersey and Connecticut. His reference on 1794 large cents, *Varieties of United State Cents of the year 1794,* was published in 1893 and remained the standard reference for many years.

The W.W. Hays collection of Connecticut coppers was offered by Charles Steigerwalt in his October 1903 fixed price list. The collection contained 277 pieces and it was noted that the collection was in generally excellent condition and that Hays had inked on the surface the Hall attribution for each variety. It is now evident that the Hays collection of Connecticut coppers was acquired by Hillyer Ryder.

W. W. Hays inked the die variety on his Connecticuts using the Hall classification system. The Hays PDVs can be identified by the "fractional-style" format: obverse (numerator) number over reverse (denominator) letter separated by a horizontal straight line. These fractional style attributions were mostly inked on the obverse surface and occasionally on the reverse surface of the coin. In some instances, a round paper label with the attribution was also pasted on the reverse.

Each of the Hays Connecticuts acquired by Ryder was accompanied with an annotated round card stock ticket. Notations on these round card stock tickets, usually in pencil, include the Hall attribution, rarity rating and grade. On some tickets Hays also noted his cost code, provenance and year of acquisition. Ryder then marked each of these annotated round card stock tickets with a capital letter "H" within a circle signifying the source as the Hays collection.

The Hays-Ryder Connecticuts were purchased by F. C. C. Boyd in 1945 and later in 1958. John J. Ford acquired the collection when he purchased the F. C. C. Boyd Estate. The primary source of the Hays fractional-style painted die varieties accompanied with the annotated circle "H" card stock tickets are the following John J. Ford Family Trust sales: Bowers and Merena "Boyd, Brand & Ryder" sale March 28-31, 1990 and "Chris Schenkel" sale November 12-14, 1990; Stack's sale's September 8-9, 1993, June 8-10, 1994 and May 10, 2005.

Images of painted die varieties and circle "H" card stock tickets are illustrated below to help aid in identifying specimens from the W.W. Hays collection.

1785 Hall 3-3/F[1]-3 [Miller 3.3-F.3]

1785 Hall 5/F-5 [Miller 5-F.5]

1787 Hall 2/B [Miller 2-B]

1787 Hall 16-1/M[1] [Miller 16.1-m]

Hays-Ryder Connecticuts. Photographs by Neil Rothschild and Jack Howes.

1787 Hall 25/B[1] [Miller 25-b]

1787 Hall 31-2/R[1]-3 [Miller 31.2-r.3]

1787 Hall 32-2/X-4 [Miller 32.2-X.4]

1787 Hall 33-24/Z-11 [Miller 33.28-Z.11]

Hays-Ryder Connecticuts. Photographs by Neil Rothschild and Jack Howes.

1787 Hall 34/F^2-1 [Miller 34-ff.1]

1787 Hall 43/Y [Miller 43.1-Y]

1788 Hall 16-2/O [Miller 16.2-O]

Hays-Ryder Connecticuts. Photographs by Neil Rothschild and Jack Howes.

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ABEL BUELL RECEIVES $200 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS FROM TWO DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SIGNERS AND THE FUTURE PRESIDENT OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

(Christopher R. McDowell)

This September I came into possession of a rare artifact signed by Abel Buell. To the best of my knowledge it is the only document signed by him in private hands. At the time of purchase I was unaware of how significant the piece was. The handwritten document, issued in Charleston, South Carolina and dated August 26, 1777, is a $200 loan to Buell by three men.

The note was prepared when Buell was on the run from his creditors and British authorities. Legend has it that after escaping New Haven for the wilds of Florida to avoid debtor's prison, Buell was approached by a group of patriots who sought his assistance in opening Florida's English governor's private correspondence and repairing the wax seal so that no one would be the wiser. Buell, who lived a life of bad and ill-timed decisions, agreed to the scheme. He was apprehended after one of his co-conspirators informed on him. As punishment, the governor imprisoned him on Santa Rosa Island, just off the coast of Pensacola, Florida. The imprisonment was more like exile since no walls held him in and he was permitted to roam freely about the island. While most men would have been stuck there like Robinson Crusoe, Buell was one of the greatest mechanical geniuses of his day. His skills ranged from painting and drawing to carpentry and metalworking. Accordingly, he soon constructed a small boat of his own design to make his escape. It is recorded that Buell along with a local boy he enlisted as his helper "put out into the open sea, and were three days out of sight of land. They however were able to get into some of our southern ports, and from thence Buell returned home."[1]

Until today no primary documentation has been discovered concerning Buell's time away from, New Haven between 1775 and 1778. We now know that after making his escape from Florida, one of the "southern ports" Buell visited was Charleston. The newly discovered note places him there on August 26, 1777. Upon his arrival in Charleston, Buell must him been quite a sight. One assumes he had nothing but the cloths on his back. Moreover, he carried the mark of a felon with him everywhere he went – at the age of nineteen he was branded with an "F" on his forehead after he was caught altering the notes of the Colony of Connecticut. Additionally, his right ear was scarred where it was cut off and sewn back on as part of his sentence for the same crime. Based on his appearance alone, it is amazing that anyone in a strange city would lend him money based on nothing more than his personal promise to repay the debt sometime in the future.

[1] John Barber, *Connecticut Historical Collections*, (Hartford, 1836), p. 532.

The note reads:

On Demand I promise to pay to Henry
Laurens Arthur Middleton & Thomas Hayward
Esqs. Two Hundred Continental Dollars for
Value rec'd Charlestown South Carolina August 26
1777,
Witnesseth Abel Buell

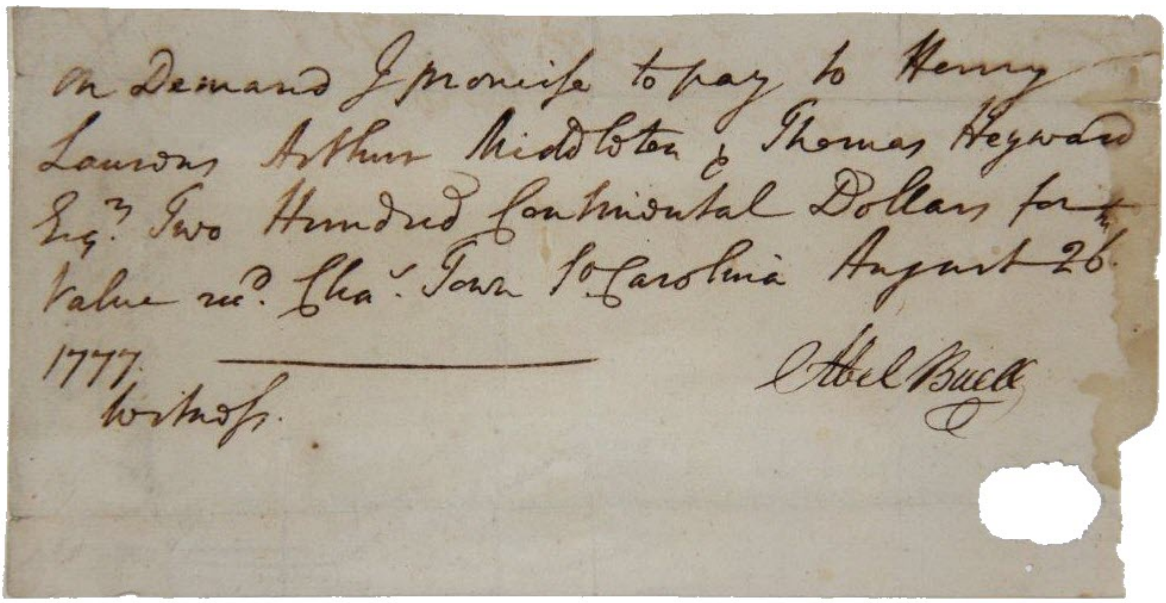

Figure 1 – Image of Note

The identity of the men who loaned the money is easy to determine since their names appear in the note: Henry Laurens, Arthur Middleton, and Thomas Hayward. These patriots may be unfamiliar to modern readers, but they were well known in 1777.

Henry Laurens was one of the most politically active and wealthiest planter-merchants in South Carolina, having made his fortune in the slave trade. (Figure 2). Laurens, the father of Alexander Hamilton's friend, Col. John Laurens, was born March 6, 1724 and died December 8, 1792. A delegate to the Second Continental Congress from South Carolina, Laurens succeeded John Hancock as President of Congress on November 1, 1777 (just a little over 2 months after the Buell note was prepared). He was a signatory to the Articles of Confederation and the United States Minister to the Netherlands during the Revolutionary War. While traveling there in 1780 he was captured by the British and locked away in the Tower of London on charges of high treason. His release was not secured until 1782 when he was exchanged after the Battle of Yorktown for General Charles Cornwallis. His time in the Tower broke him physically and the death of his son John in 1782, one of the last casualties of the war, broke his spirit. Before his death, John asked his father to free his 260 slaves, but he never did. Before returning home, Laurens traveled to France where he helped negotiate the Treaty of Paris that ended the war. The man across the table from him representing Britain's interest was Richard Oswald, a former partner of Laurens in the slave trade. Upon his arrival back in South Carolina, Laurens retired from public life.

Figure 2 – 1784 engraving of Henry Laurens as President of the Continental Congress. Image courtesy of the Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division.

The second lender is Arthur Middleton (June 26, 1742 – January 1, 1787.) Middleton was an English educated lawyer who replaced his father as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress and was a radical thinker and early advocate for American Independence. It is not surprising therefore that he willingly placed his name on the Declaration of Independence when the time came. (Figure 3) A ruthless pursuer of Loyalist, Middleton fought as an officer in the Continental Army and was captured by the British after Charleston fell in 1780 and shipped off to prison in St. Augustine, Florida, until he was released as part of a prisoner exchange a year later.

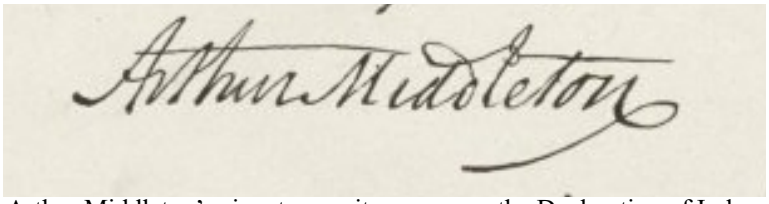

Figure 3 - Arthur Middleton's signature as it appears on the Declaration of Independence.

The final lender, Thomas Heyward, Jr. (July 28, 1746-March 6, 1809,) was also an English educated lawyer. Heyward served on Charleston's Committee of Safety in 1775 with Middleton and Laurens. He was also a delegate to the Second Continental Congress and placed his signature on the Declaration of Independence as part of the South Carolina delegation. (Figure 4). Heyward was a passionate and outspoken patriot, who later served in the South Carolina militia and was also imprisoned in St. Augustine after his capture at the Battle of Charleston.

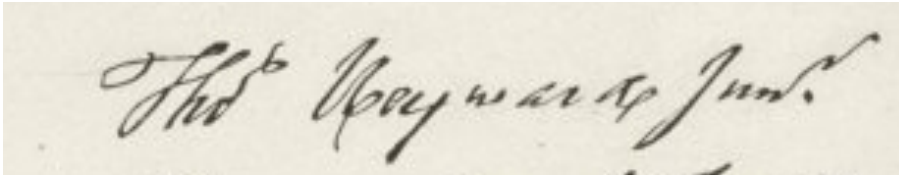

Figure 4 -Thomas Hayward, Jr's signature as it appears on the Declaration of Independence.

Now that we know more about the lenders, it can be said that they are just the type of ardent patriots Buell associated with throughout his life. How did Abel Buell, who had never been to Charleston before, obtain an introduced to these gentlemen and convince them to lend him money? The answer to this question can only be guessed at, but all four men did have at least one person in common - Roger Sherman. Sherman, who lived in New

Haven, was a delegate to the Second Constitutional Convention from Connecticut and a leading light of the American Revolution. It is possible that Abel Buell traveled with a letter of introduction from Sherman or he somehow got a message from Sherman to the South Carolina delegation vouching for his character. Sherman was one of the most well respected patriots in America and a few words from him would have been sufficient to open doors and wallets.

The note is payable in Continental Dollars and does not appear to have been redeemed. The reason for this may be because the value of Continental Currency collapsed soon after the note was issued. At the time it was signed, $200 Continental dollars would have been worth around 100 silver Spanish milled dollars, but by the end of the war it was worth only a fraction of 1 Spanish milled dollar. Therefore, it is doubtful the three lenders bothered to track Buell down for payment and Buell was not the kind of man who would have sought anyone out to repay a loan on his own – Buell would eventually die in New Haven's poorhouse in 1822, having squandered many fortunes and many more opportunities.

Those reading this article that are unfamiliar with Abel Buell may be wondering why we care about him, the answer is because he was the heart and soul of the Connecticut mint. Buell engraved the dies, designed and crafted the early mint machinery, and acted as mintmaster. In addition to designing and striking Connecticut coppers, he also prepared the dies and struck the Fugio coinage in 1788 (they were all back-dated to 1787). The Fugios are, of course, the first official coinage of the young Republic. The public is unaware that these coins were designed and manufactured by a man who was literally branded a counterfeiter and sentenced to life in prison when he was nineteen. Buell led a very interesting life, which I recount in my book *Abel Buell and the History of the Connecticut and Fugio Coinages*, published by C4.

The newly discovered note is the first indication that Buell spent time in South Carolina. Now that we are aware he was in the Palmetto State in 1778, I hope other documents will surface regarding his stay there.

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THREE C4 LIBRARY CHALLENGE REVIEWS

REVIEW: *FRENCH COINAGE SPECIFICALLY FOR COLONIAL AMERICA*
BY SYDNEY F. MARTIN

(Bill Sommers)

Summary: With ancestors in Louisiana from the early 18th century I enjoy learning about French coins and including some in my colonial collection. And I generally prefer coins authorized by a monarch or government, and coins that were minted in or for the colonies. This book addresses coins which each represent all three of these characteristics: the *Gloriam Regni* issue of 1670, the 1717 Perpignan coppers and the 1721-22 nine-denier coppers.

My interest in coins grew from an interest in history so I appreciated the overview of contemporary history and politics, and the correlated history and politics of the coinage in this context. Examples of relevant edicts and correspondence are included to support the historical discussion. If you have read Mr. Martin's earlier books on the Rosa Americana or Hibernia coinage of William Wood you will recognize the logical organization, systematic approach, and thorough presentation in this book.

Since I did not know much about the *Gloriam Regni* or 1717 Perpignan copper coins, and have none in my collection, the book allowed me to learn about these issues. I found the discussion of the Double of 1670 particularly interesting. For the 1722 nine-denier copper in my collection, the book allowed me to learn more about these coins and my coin. Most of the book is devoted to a very thorough discussion of these coins.

I did experience some minor confusion regarding the historical discussion in that these coins were resisted in Canada, in part because they could not be used to purchase goods from elsewhere, yet they were virtually non-existent in Louisiana because they were used to purchase goods from Europe. And while they were virtually non-existent in Louisiana within a short period, they were also associated with a continued presence and lengthy circulation there. I found the evidence of circulation interesting and while I would have liked more information in this area the book provides an extensive list of references in this, and all, areas for obtaining additional information.

But the highlight of the book for me is the amazingly thorough descriptions of the varieties and estimates of their rarity. Having tried to match varieties from poor photos or minimal descriptions for other coins in the past I appreciated the clear, large photographs and precise descriptions using well-defined terminology, typically for multiple die states. For my coin's variety, for example, there are 17 unique obverse description clues and 2 obverse photos, along with 12 unique reverse description clues and 3 reverse photos. This detail, along with the inclusion of known reverse/obverse pairings, made attribution of even my low-grade coin easy, unambiguous, and fun as candidates were eliminated until the mystery was solved. And with respect to grade, I appreciated the appended grade

descriptions and examples which were specific to these coins and more complete than any I recall seeing for colonial coins outside of Mr. Martin's books.

Recommendation: I appreciate C4 loaning me this book and highly recommend this outstanding book to anyone interested in these coins, or in colonial coins in general. The quality of this book makes me eager to also read Mr. Martin's recent book on Saint Patrick coinage.

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REVIEW: *AMERICAN COLONIAL HISTORY ILLUSTRATED BY CONTEMPORARY MEDALS*
BY C. WYLLYS BETTS

(Tim Janecke)

Published in 1972 by Quarterman Publication, Inc. The book was first published in 1894. It has 360 pages, plus a price guide from many years ago.

This book is largely a resource item. There are nine chapters, beginning with "The Period of Discovery (1556-1631)" and ending with "The Independence of America Recognized (1782-1786)." There is an index divided into three categories including: Legends and Inscriptions, Die Sinkers and Engravers, and Persons, Places and Subjects. This serves well when looking for particular medals and events. Be sure to read the forward and preface which were added when Quarterman Publications began to publish the book. There are interesting facts in those two sections. Also, the introduction to each chapter is loaded with important information. There are line drawings included from the first printing along with photographs added in later editions. The number of medals covered in the book is amazing. There are references to battles and incidents of which I knew little or nothing.

Because countries in Europe and elsewhere were coining medals dealing with America, those items are included along with America's own works. I thought they might have added a reference to actions made by Congress, but that is not the case. I also felt the use of commas in the text was sometimes excessive. Otherwise the book is an excellent source when looking for medals made in recognition of events in early America. It will broaden most readers' understandings of the people and activities that helped efforts toward discovery and independence in a time and society long ago. This is an excellent book.

Tim
South Brevard Coin Club
Satellite Beach, Florida

REVIEW: JOURNAL OF EARLY AMERICAN NUMISMATICS
VOL. 1 NO. 1

(Jim Biancarosa)

I must first congratulate an impressive list of great Numismatists, the Editor Christopher McDowell, Publisher Andrew Reinhard and the Editorial committee Lou Jordan, John Kleeberg, Phil Mossman, Ray Williams and Vicken Yegparian. How could you not like a book that all these guys had input in.

After reading the first JEAN and enjoying it, some thoughts came to mind. I understand why they changed the format and I'm not going to argue one way or another about it, but I'm still going to miss CNL. Receiving a new issue every few months was like getting a present in the mail. On the way back from the UPS store I'd have it opened before we get out of the parking lot. BTW the wife usually drives and always complains, "Can't you wait until you get home?" Thinking to myself, honestly, No I can't wait! I'm like a kid in a Candy store. I think we are all kids trapped in old bodies.

On to the critique of this book. All authors were great and held you into their subject and it was a really enjoyable read.

“Fiscal Paper” by C.R. McDowell - This article made a subject that normally I would have thought was dry and brought life into it. It never dawned on me that this country and it's coinage were financed that way. Awhile back I was asked to invest some money buying life insurance policies from people who were still living, which in some ways reminded me of this article. I'm told it's legal but it seems kind of creepy to me. This article brings to light how our country was financed. What an interesting and insightful article.

“(Re-) Discovery Yale's Second and Third Noe II - A New England Shilling” by B.D.R. Hellings - I for one love Early Massachusetts Silver, and own quite a few of them. Spoiler alert all copies. I also made a Token for a former club using the Pine tree for a Model. A nice little article which should provoke more study on why they were used on this Trophy. I enjoyed the article.

“The Evolution of Spanish Colonial Coinage and it's Influence on the United States” by Brian Stickney - I found this article especially interesting although British counterfeit coppers are my favorite those Reals come right behind them. On page 79 he lists and shows a picture in figure 1 – “Spain, 1-Real, 1474-1504 with crowned F, struck for the New World.” Being dated 1474-1504 wouldn't that be First Coin made for the New World and why isn't this coin getting the recognition it deserves as Number One. I have 15 of them in Copper, Brass, and maybe silver? Until he mentioned the Crowned F, I thought the Reverse was just a funky design and didn't know which side was up so to speak. Great article and thanks for giving this little Real some respect.

"Higley Tokens: The value of a Three Pence" by J. Daragan - Thanks for making sense of the Value of these odd Pieces. I think it also ties into the first article as it relates to finance.

"The Mysterious Auctori Plebis Token" by Jeff Rock - This article as I told Jeff could be a standalone book. A well written piece It all makes sense the way he researched and documented it using photos and overlays. I also agree the date of 1787 should really be 1793 or later. It held my attention from the first word to the last.

I purposely left out most of the details of the book to entice you my fellow Numismatist to read this fine work. That being said I'll still miss CNL but will continue to buy and enjoy JEAN.

Thanks.

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MY LOCAL NEW JERSEY HORSE DRAWN HAND PLOUGH DISCOVERY

(Wayne H. Shelby)

Over the past 20 years or so, my wife and I often traveled to Conte's Farm Market in Tabernacle New Jersey to purchase our fresh fruit and vegetables. I always enjoyed the ride to the pinelands and the opportunity to view Joseph Conte's farm antiques, one item in particular was an 18th to early 19th Century horse drawn hand plough that hung from the wall in the store.

On several occasions I had inquired if the owner would consider selling some of his antiques and expressed my special interest in the plough however, there was never a change of mind to do so.

In February 2015 the local newspapers reported the recent sale of the family farm and an auction was to be held on March 28, by Pirrung Auctioneers of Wayland, NY. Items listed to be sold included everything on the premises: farm equipment, tractors, trailers, tables, bakery supplies and most importantly antiques. Needless to say, by high noon on Saturday March 28 I was walking back to my truck carrying the plough in my arms.

Finding an antique plough with all its original parts is most difficult to impossible since they were put thru such extreme measures in their day. Parts were constantly being replaced due to normal wear or breakage, sometime parts and pieces were substituted when an original piece could not be found.

A Brief History of the Plough Mid-17th Thru Early 19th Centuries

There was little attempt to change the design of the plough until the mid-1600s, with the Dutch being among the first to improve its shape. This change in shape was soon discovered in Northern England and Scotland. Joseph Foljambe from Rotherham built and patented a plough in 1730 that was described as the perfect implement then in use.

Known as the Rotherham swing plough, because no depth wheel was used, it was, like ploughs before it, constructed from wood. The difference was that the fittings and coulter were made of iron and the mouldboard and share were covered with an iron plate. This new design was considered by all who saw it at work to be more efficient and lighter to pull than any other kind at that time. For over 30 years this design proved very popular and was used extensively up and down the country. It was perhaps the first to be factory produced on a large scale.

In 1763 a Berwickshire man, John Small, first applied mathematical calculations and science to the mouldboard shape. He experimented with varying mouldboard curvatures and patterns, eventually producing a universal cast iron shape that would turn the soil more effectively with less draft, wear and strain on the ploughman. Over the years this “Scots Plough” as it was known, was the beginning of the plough we all know today.[1]

Charles Newbold was an American blacksmith born in 1780 in Chesterfield Township, New Jersey. On June 26, 1797, Newbold received the first patent for a cast iron plow. However, he was unable to sell his plough because many farmers feared that the iron in it would poison the soil. On April 1, 1807, David Peacock was issued a patent for a three-piece iron plow (Newbold's plow was cast in one piece.) Newbold then sued Peacock for patent infringement and won $1,500.[2]

Another plow inventor was the Jethro Wood, a blacksmith from Scipio, New York, who received two patents, one in 1814 and the other in 1819. His plow was cast iron, made in three parts, so that a broken part could be replaced without purchasing a new plow. This principle of standardization marked a great advance. The farmers by this time were forgetting their former prejudices and were enticed to buy plows. Though Wood's original patent was extended, patent infringements were frequent and he is said to have spent his entire fortune in prosecuting them.[3]

In 1837 the first steel plow was invented by John Deere. It’s versatility in all types of soil transformed farming across America.

Endnotes:

[1] Jones, Alan, "A Brief History of the Plough," Society of Ploughmen website, South Yorkshire, England, http://www.ploughmen.co.uk/about-us/history-of-the-plough, last accessed October 2, 2018.

[2] Anonymous, "Charles Newbold," Wikipedia website, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Newbold, last accessed October 2, 2018.

[3] Anonymous, "Jethro Wood," Wikipedia website, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jethro_Wood, last accessed October 2, 2018.

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C4 LIBRARY NEWS

(Leo Shane)

Let's all help our fellow C4 Members as well as future C4 Members. *TAKE THE C4 LIBRARY CHALLENGE.* Borrow and read a book. Then write a book summary for publication in the C4 Newsletter.

Below are new items acquired by the club since the last C4 Library Update. They are now available for loan by all C4 and EAC members in good standing. A complete list of library holdings and instructions on how to borrow them is available at the C4 website www.colonialcoins.org. Thanks to all who have donated items.

Thank You to those who have checked their old copies of auction catalogs and donated them to the library. There's still room for more. The Library is interested in getting copies of past auction catalogs that we currently do not have. Take a look at the list shown on the club website. Any that are not already in the library are greatly appreciated. Remember, all catalogs that have at least one Colonial will have the colonial section separated and added to the library archive. Catalogs with major colonial content will be retained in their entirety. Thanks

<u>Books, Manuscripts & Auction Catalogs:</u>

De Warville, J. P. Brissot, *New Travels in the United States of America,* Reprinted from the first printing by J. S. Jordan London 1792, English translation and reprint by Augustus M. Kelley Publishers, New York NY 1970 - Donated by Gary Trudgen

Thompson, J. Eric S., Thomas *Gage's Travels in the New World,* University of Oklahoma Press, Norman OK, 1958 – Donated by Jack Howes

NASCA, *The Kessler-Spangenberger Collection of US Colonial Coins and Medals of the Mint,* 28-29 April 1981, New York NY – Donated by Gary Trudgen

Daniel Frank Sedwick, *Treasure and World & US Coin and Paper Money Auction 24,* 2-3 November 2018, Orlando FL – Donated by Daniel Sedwick

San Diego Auctions, *Historic American Classics,* 23-24 June 1989, Irvine CA – Donated by Gary Trudgen

San Diego Auctions, *Prestigious American Rarities,* 14-15 October 1988, Irvine CA – Donated by Gary Trudgen

Bowers and Merena, *The Danny Arnold and Romisa Collections,* 17-19 September 1984, New York NY – Gary Trudgen

Stacks Bowers, *The October 2018 Baltimore Auction – US Coins & Exonumia,* 24-26 &2 9-31 October 2018, Baltimore MD– Donated by Stacks Bowers

Stacks Bowers, *The Archangel Collection of Colonial Coins and 1792 Coinage,* 26 October 2018, Baltimore MD – Donated by Stacks Bowers

Heritage Auctions, *US Coin Auction – Platinum Night,* 14, 16 & 19 August 2018, Philadelphia PA – Donated by Heritage

The Numismatist, Publication of the American Numismatic Association, Complete set of 1937 and 1950 newsletters – Donated by Rich Ippolito

Issac, Dale, *Binder of Pictures taken at the 2017 C4 Convention – 9-12 November 2017, Also Pictures by Dale on visits to the Rahway Mint Site – 13 November 2017, –* Donated by Dale Isaac

Issac, Dale, *Binder of Pictures taken at the May 2018 EAC/C4 Joint Convention – 2-6 May 2018, Also Pictures by Dale on side trips in the area including Niagara Falls -* Donated by Dale Isaac

Convention Booklet for the 24th Annual C4 Convention, 25-28 October 2018, Baltimore MD, Includes; President's Message, schedule of events and other useful convention information – Donated by Ray Williams

Suggestions for additions to the library are always appreciated. Please consider donating books, auction catalogs, etc. to the library. Remember, those who are learning about colonials now are those who will be buying <u>your</u> coins later. Thank You, my E Mail is Leo_J_Shane@hotmail.com.

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AUCTION REPORT
STACK'S BOWERS: THE ARCHANGEL COLLECTION
October 26, 2018, Baltimore

(Richard August)

Let me start by saying that I found the Archangel Collection to be one of the nicest in C4 history. It is my opinion that the grading was excellent with more coins slightly under graded than were over graded. There were coins for collectors in various fields and at various levels. What makes this collection extraordinary is the plethora of absolutely amazing coins.

[Editor's Note: Actual lot numbers began with 7001, 7002, 7003... Here, these have been shortened to 1, 2, 3, …, respectively.]

Here are 18 lots that would each be top stars in any other collection: 1- Possible finest known rare NE shilling in AU50; 17 - High end Maryland groat in AU55 ex Laird Park; 28 - Possible finest known rare 1733 Pattern Rosa Americana Twopence in Proof-64 ex Parmelee-Garett; 38 - Possible finest known rare Pattern Scepter and Trident Woods Hibernia Halfpenny in Proof-64 ex Garrett,Roper; 46 - Possible finest known Proprieters Carolina Elephant token in MS65 ex Appleton, MHS; 64 - Possible finest known rare silver 1785 Immune Columbia Pattern ex Brand,Robison; 68 - High grade rare 1785 Small Circle Confedaratio Inimica Tyrannis Americana in XF 45; 69 - Possible finest known 1787 Massachusetts 1/2 cent in MS67 ex Essex Institute; 78 - Finest known 1787 Connecticut Muttonhead in MS64 ex Kensington collection; 88 - Possible finest known rare 1787 Clinton Cent in MS64 ex Appleton-MHS, 90 - High grade, rare 1787 Standing Indian New York Copper in AU50 ex Appleton-MHS; 94 - Possible finest known rare 1786 New Jersey Immunis Columbia copper in MS64 ex Appleton-MHS; 95 - Possible finest known 1787 New Jersey Maris 6C in MS63 ex Mills; 99 - Possible finest known 1786 Landscape Vermont in MS64 ex Boston Museum of Fine Arts; 106 - One of the finest rare 1790 Standish Barry Threepence in MS62 ex Appleton-MHS; 118 - Possibly the finest rare Theatre at New York Token in Proof 65 ex Stack's; 124 -Possibly finest known rare 1792 Washington Roman Head Cent in Proof 66 ex Roper; 125 High grade, rare 1792 Getz Pattern in Copper in AU53 ex Liard Park, Jon Hanson, Alan Weinberg, William Anton Jr. And to think that not one of the distinguished collectors of the past who owned some of these coins, owned all of these coins. Here are all these coins brought together and offered in one collection. And still there are even many more lots in this collection that would be highlights in any other collection.

1 - I found this coin to be the finest NE shilling I have ever seen. It is perhaps the finest known.I grade it AU58 and so under graded at AU50. At $204,000 it was a bargain for the rich and famous.

2 - This Willow tree shilling had its problems, but still I thought it was a net F-VF and attractive with the tooling being not very offensive. And the price of $44,400 was more than attractive, considering less attractive Willows in the past could have brought around $200,000.

3 - This Oak tree shilling was so glorious and original I called it MS64 and well worth $33,600. What a great Oak tree shilling type.

4 This Oak tree shilling I called VF25 net F15 and very ugly. The price of $2,640 was very appropriate though.

5 - This Oak tree sixpence I thought was AU55 net AU50 because the detail and damage was so trivial that I thought it should be minimized or overlooked. This coin is the best Noe 16 I've ever seen and it had a great strike. A bargain at $3,600.

6 - A second Oak sixpence Noe 16 which I graded a little lower at XF40. I liked the first Noe 16 a lot more. But this coin brought $4,560. Just my opinion.

7 - An Oak tree threepence Noe 27 which I graded AU55. It brought $22,800, a very healthy priced very nice threepence.
8 - A wonderful Oak Tree Twopence which I graded MS63 and well worth $14,400
9 - A classic Pine Tree Shilling Noe 1 which I also graded MS62 brought $26,400.
10 - A Pine Tree Shilling I graded AU50 net XF40 cleaned. At $16,200 I thought it brought a lot.
11 - This small Pine Tree Shilling, Noe 17, was a solid AU53 and it brought a solid price of $26,400.
12 - This Pine Tree shilling I only graded VF35, and it brought an appropriate price of $4,080.
13 - A solid AU53 Pine Tree sixpence which brought a well deserved $9,600.
14 - This was a very well centered and well struck Pine Tree Threepence which brought only $5,040,a great buy because minors are often underappreciated.
15 - A solid XF 40 Maryland Lord Baltimore Shilling brought only $11,400. I thought it was worth more...a very tough type.
16 - A wonderful Lord Baltimore Sixpence which I graded a bit higher at AU55. This was a bargain at $13,200.
17 - An incredible Lord Baltimore Groat which I again graded high at AU55. This brought $38,400. I wish I could have afforded it.
18 - This was a very pleasant St. Patrick Farthing in silver. In fact it was so pleasant that I would grade it XF45 net AU50. That's my grade and I'm sticking to it, even if it's unconventional. At $22,800 it had another admirer.
19 - I called this a nice VF35 not quite XF40. Still it was a pleasant St. Patrick copper farthing. At $2880 it was still appreciated
20 - This was a superb St. Patrick Farthing that was of the martlet variety. I graded it higher at AU55, the finest I've seen, and it brought $31,200.
21 - A lovely petite 1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny which I again graded higher at AU58. It brought $2,040 which I thought was a petit bargain.
22 - A wonderful 1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny which I could find no fault with and thus graded MS 62. It brought only $2,100. I think a few people should have looked more closely at this coin and not the PCGS label.
23 - A lovely 1722 Rosa Americana Penny which I graded higher at MS62. It brought only $1,560.
24 - A solid (1722) Rosa Americana twopence in AU55 which brought only $1,200. These twopence are elusive in this grade.
25 - This 1723 Rosa Americana penny I downgraded a bit to AU50. It brought only $780.26.
26 - Another nice Rosa Americana twopence, but dated 1723. It was a nice AU58 and it brought $1,560.
27 - This was the rare 1724 Rosa Americana Twopence in SP61; I thought it was a 62, but maybe I'm splitting hairs. On the other hand I've rarely heard of a 61. It brought a well deserved $31,200.
28 - This was a very rare 1733 Rosa Americana Twopence pattern in Proof 64. This brought $132,000 and I've seen coins that I thought were inconsequential bring a lot more (e.g., a Franklin half dollar in superb grade.)
29 - This was a lovely 1722 Hibernia Halfpenny with harp left. I graded it higher at MS64. It brought $19,200.
30 - A nice 1722 Hibernia halfpenny harp left in AU58 which brought $1,680...a much tougher Hibernia to find in this grade.
31 - A nice Hibernia Farthing MS63 which brought $1,200...a common coin but not in this grade.
32 - A rare 1723 Hibernia Farthing in silver which I graded MS64, much finer than most of these rare silvers…it brought $7,800
33 - A choice 1723 Hibernia Farthing which I graded MS64 brought only $900.
34 - A 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny in Proof 64 commanded a price of $10,200.
35 - A 1723/2 Hibernia Halfpenny which I graded only MS61 brought a strong $3,840.
36 - A pleasant 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny in AU58 brought $780.
37 - A choice 1724 Hibernia halfpenny in MS63 brought $1,320.

38 - A glorious and very rare 1724 Pattern Scepter and Trident Hibernia halfpenny in Proof 64 brought a well deserved $90,000.
39 - A rare 1773 Virginia Penny in Proof 66 brought $38,400....just another gem among others in this sale. We shouldn't take any of these coins for granted; it took decades to assemble this outstanding collection, and it will take a long time to assemble another one like it.
40 - A 1773 Virginia Halfpenny in MS63 which brought $960. Normally this would stand out more, but in this collection it was just ordinary and expected.
41 - Another 1773 Virginia halfpenny in MS63 which brought $990.
42 - A common London elephant token , but I graded it a bit higher at MS64 which is exceptional for a 1694 copper. It brought $5,280.
43 - Another nice London elephant token but only in MS62...it brought $3,000. Normally we would not take this for granted.
44 - A rarer thin planchet London Elephant token in MS64 or 65 brought $18,600.
45 - Another rare thin planchet London Elephant token which I graded only AU53 brought only $3,360.
46 - A rare Proprieters Carolina Elephant Token which I graded higher at MS65 brought $43,200. This was a truly splendid coin which I thought just as well been graded MS68.
47 - A rare Proprieters O/E Carolina Elephant token in MS63 brought $24,000.
48 - Another rare Proprieters O/E Carolina Elephant Token in AU53 brought $18,000. We should never think of these coins as mundane when they are truly exceptional.
49 - Here we go with a 1737 Three Hammers Higley in nice F12. This brought $50,400. No one thought this was a common and inexpensive coin.
50 - Here we go again with another 1737 Higley Broad Axe. I graded this VF30 net VF20. Still a more than respectable Higley. It brought only $28,800...a bargain in my opinion.
51 - This was lot was another rarity, a 1760 Voce Populi Farthing small letters in MS63. At $26,400 it was well deserved.
52 - This Nelson 1,Voce Populi Halfpenny was a lovely AU55. This is one of the most desirable varieties, the boyish head – in exceptional condition. It brought $9,000.
53 - A 1766 Pitt "Farthing" in high grade is a rarity. This choice XF40,in my opinion, is one of the nicest extant. It brought $26,400, and I wish I could have afforded it.
54 - This 1766 Pitt "Halfpenny" I graded much higher at MS62. It brought $7,200 to a discerning collector who ignores holders and looks at the coin.
55 - Here was a nice AU55 Rhode Island ship medal which commanded $3,240.
56 - Here was a nice AU53 Chalmers Threepence at a strong $24,000. It is rarer than a Chalmers shilling.
57 - This was a pleasant Chalmers Sixpence which I graded VF25 net F15-VF. At $7,800 it was still a good buy. This is by far the toughest denomination of Chalmers. I once bought three of these at the same time, but they were all just Goods. In 57 years I've owned only one other which I was lucky to buy even though it was only VF25. I don't remember ever seeing a choice XF.
58 - A very pleasant Chalmers Shilling short worm in XF40 was a bargain at $7,800.
59 - Next was another pleasant Chalmers Shilling long worm. This was much nicer than it's stated grade. I called it AU50. It ,too, brought only $7,800,a steal. Someone should make a good profit on these last two coins.
60 - A nice 1670 French Colonies 5 Sols was graded MS62. It might have been a 63, but it had some natural adjustment marks on the reverse. It brought $6,300.
61 - A choice Nova Constellatio in AU55 brought $2,520.
62 - The nicest blunt ray 1783 Nova I've ever seen brought $7,800. I graded it higher at MS64.
63 - And here was a not-to-be-sneezed-at 1785 Nova 4-C in MS63 (in my opinion). It brought $7,200. All these Novas were exceptional.
64 - What a great rarity this lot was: a silver 1785 Immune Columbia pattern in choice AU55. It brought $102,000. I'm sure this will now have another great pedigree added to it.

65 - This lot was just a copper 1785 Immune Columbia in AU58. What a plethora of pearls. It brought $40,800.
66 - Another 1785 copper 1785 Immune Columbia which I graded choice XF45 brought $28,800.
67 - This 1787 Immunis Columbia copper I graded only XF45. It brought an appropriate $4,080. I would have brought if it was a true AU.
68 - An extremely rare 1785 Small Circle Confederatio / Inimica Tyrannis Americana copper which I graded XF45 not AU53 brought $60,000. Grade was not important here. You may not see another one of these in a generation.
69 - This is the finest Mass Half Cent I've ever seen. I know there are numbers greater than 64. Maybe some graders don't believe in them. This coin deserved a 67 or 68. At $15,600 it was a bargain. If Lincoln pennies and Franklin halves in high end Unc holders can bring over $100,000, something is rotten in Denmark…something has gone very wrong with our education.
70 - Here was a very respectable rare 1787 Massachusetts Transposed arrows cent. At $15,600 this was another bargain.
71 - This lot was a perfect MS63 1788 Massachusetts Half Cent which brought $4080, another bargain.
72 - Even though a 1788 Massachusetts 3-A cent is not an amazing rarity, this coin was amazing. It was a boldly struck MS65 which brought $24,000. This coin will never be upgraded.
73 - This 1785 Connecticut 3.3-F.3 copper was a well struck AU55 which brought $5,520.
74 - And this choice XF45 1785 Connecticut 3.4-F.2 brought only $1,800. It was a bargain as choice 1785 Connecticuts in XF or higher are very hard to find.
75 - This lot was a well struck 1785 African Head. I graded it higher at XF45. It brought $3,360. Very, very few African Heads have full lettering. This should have realized more. I think there were just too many choice coins in this sale, and collectors took many coins for granted.If this collection had been split into thirds,I think it would have brought a lot more.
76 - A nice AU55 1786 Connecticut brought $1080.
77 - A nice AU55 1787 small head Connecticut with a mint clip brought a strong $4920.
78 - A voluptuous 1787 Muttonhead which I thought was like a piece of sculpture and was sharply stuck with an early full strike and was a choice MS64 not AU58 brought only $9,600. If I had more years to appreciate this coin I would have bought it. I did enjoy seeing it once though. Who could think that such a coin would survive to date.
79 - A decent but common net XF45 1787 Horned Bust Connecticut went for $504.
80 - A nice AU55 1787 11.2-K brought a bold $3,600.
81 - A common but choice MS62 1787 Connecticut 33.36-T.2 brought $3,120.
82 - A common but choice MS63 1787 Connecticut 37.3-i brought a strong $4,320.
83 - Again a common but choice MS63 1787 Connecticut 43.1-Y brought a bold $5,520.
84 – An AU58 1788 Connecticut 2-D which was graded MS62 brought $2,880.
85 - A nice AU50 1788 Connecticut 16.3-N brought $900.
86 - I don't quite understand why a Brasher doubloon electrotype would bring $8,400.
87 - A 1786 Non Vi Virtute Vici in VF30 net VF20 brought a very fair price of $12,600. The defects on this coin were minor in my opinion
88 - I thought this 1787 Clinton coin was a magnificent MS64. At $168,000 I would still have bought it, if I had deeper pockets. I guess I'll have to go to the tailor's. This is the finest Clinton I've ever seen.
89 - Here's a lovely New York Excelsior in choice XF45; I didn't think it made AU55. Still it was very nice and it went strong at $38,000.
90 - A very rare 1787 Standing Indian New York/Excelsior copper in lovely AU50 brought $48,000. Another great rarity.
91 - A very rare 1787 Standing Indian New York/Eagle on globe in F12 brought $18,000. Yet another great rarity.
92 - A choice 1787 Nova Eborac seated figure left in choice AU55 brought $5,520.

93 - A choice 1787 Nova Eborac seated figure right in choice AU55 brought only $1,800. I don't get it; this is a rarer type than the previous lot's coin.
94 - An MS64+ New Jersey Immunis Columbia copper brought $120,000. Hooray for the finest known. Lovely coin.
95 - The 1787 New Jersey 6-C pattern shield in MS63 was a joy to behold. It brought $60,000. Probably the finest known.
96 - The 1786 New Jersey 21-P in MS65 brought $33,600. Probably the second finest known.
97 - A 1788 New Jersey Running Fox 75-bb in AU50 brought $19,200. I think that was a lot.
98 - A 1785 Vermont Immune Columbia in VF30 net VF20 - $28,800. I just couldn't call this coin XF40 due to all it's planchet problems.
99 - A glorious 1786 Vermont RR6 in MS64+ brought $84,000. It is the finest Vermont plow coin I've ever seen. If ever a Ryder 6 was worth a lot, this was it - Every penny of it. WOW!
100 - A nice RR6 1786 Vermont, but the defect killed it for me. Hence 40 net 20. It brought $3,600. Appropriate
101 - This was a very respectable Baby Head Vermont which I graded 40 net 30. It brought $2880, so some other people besides me must have thought the adjective of "details" not very pertinent to this coin.
102 - I called this RR27 an XF40. It brought $1,320.
103 - A mysterious USA Bar copper in MS63 always seems to get attention. It brought $33,600. The coin mimics a continental army soldier's button.
104 - This 1787 Auctori Plebis token in AU50 was very nice, and it brought $660.
105 - This "1789" Mott Token in AU50 brought $720 even though we now know it is not a true colonial. It belongs among the hard times tokens.
106 - This 1790 Standish Barry Threepence in MS62 was not something to be sneezed at. It brought $52,800. There may or may not be a nicer one, but if there is, it couldn't be by much.
107-9 - These three lots were three different varieties of Kentucky tokens in nice Unc.
110 - This lot was the rare variety of Talbot Allum and Lee cent dated 1794 in Proof. It brought $6,900.
111-114 - These 4 lots were very nice conditioned varieties of Talbot,Allum and Lee cents.
115 - This was a splendid 1796 Myddelton Token in silver in Proof 64. It brought $22,800.
116 - Here was the 1796 Myddelton Token in Proof 53 which raised $10,200.
118 - This (1797) Theater at New York token in Proof 65 brought $45,600 even though it was made in England. It was very choice and very rare.
119 - I thought this was a very nice AU50 Georgius Triumpho copper. I thought it was nicer than the catalogue description.,but it brought only $660.
120 - I've always been fond of this 1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent. It was an AU58, and the second colonial type coin I ever bought in 1961 from Pickwick coins. It brought only $1380. I don't know why Washingtonia pieces are not more avidly collected. Wasn't he a good president?!
121 - And here was a 1791 Washington Large Eagle Cent in MS62 that brought only $3,120. Everyone should want one.
122 - And this 1791 Washington Liverpool Halfpenny in AU53 is a very rare Washington coin even though it is an odd mule. It brought $2880.
123 - The 1791 Washington Ship Halfpenny in AU53 is one of the more common Washington coins. It brought only $840 which was still a good buy for a coin so nice.
124 - The 1792 Washington Roman Head cent in Proof 66 was another corker. It brought $114,000; it probably was the finest of this rare variety.
125 - This 1792 Washington Getz Pattern in AU53, very choice, was struck in America. It brought $72,000
126 - Even though this 1792 Washington Getz Pattern in copper was holed and plugged, it was the ornamental edge variety, and the plugging was very well done. The looked like a respectable XF 40. It brought $36,000.

127 - This was an extremely tough fully struck up Washington Manly Medal which I thought made Unc. It brought only $3,700. Someone did very well to buy this one.
128 - This 1792 Washington President General of the American Armies is a very rare pattern. Even though it is only VF30-XF, it well deserved the price of $33,600.
129 - Here is the same pattern as the previous lot but with lettered edge. In choice XF45 it brought $66,000.
130 - This Washington Born Virginia Copper was in my opinion an Unc with light rubbing net AU55. I would never have called it a detailed. It brought only $3,840.
131 - Here was slider Unc AU58 (1795) Washington Liberty and Security Penny which brought only $1,200.
132 - This corded rim (1795) Liberty and Security Penny in MS65 is a very rare variant. It brought $12,600.
133 - And this 1795 Washington Liberty and Security Halfpenny was an affordable AU50 at $1,560.
134 - And even this mundane (1795) Washington North Wales halfpenny became a rarity because of its lettered edge. It brought $3,120 in just VF30.
135 - This large size Washington Success Token was a lovely MS65 with much original silvering. It brought a bold $16,800.
136 - This lot was an 1800 Washington Hero of Freedom medal in MS63. I like medals. This one brought $2,880.
137 - This 1776 Continental Medal in choice MS63 brought only $90,000. In the past it would have been over $125,000
138 and 139 - I'll say the same for these coins turned medals, although now this new development might have a positive impact by stirring more interest in colonial medals; and thus giving a boost to colonial medal prices.
140 - A nice XF 1787 Club ray fugio brought a strong $2,160.
141 - A lovely 1787 Fugio in MS65 or 66 brought $6,000. I thought that this coin was so nice that it should have brought more.
142 - And this Fugio was absolutely splendid and a candidate for MS68. And it was the United over States variety to boot. At $38,400 it will prove to be a bargain....definitely a steal compared to those Lincolns and Franklins at over $100,000.
143 - Again a choice Fugio which I graded MS62. This one brought $9,600.
144 - Yet another choice Fugio in MS64 which brought only $3,840. A bargain when spotty Uncs have routinely brought $3,000 plus.
145 - This was a very nice Raised Rim Fugio in MS63 net 61 because of the flaw on the base of the sundial. It brought $12,000 which was more like it.
146 - This was a later (ca 1859) but very rare copy of a Fugio in silver in MS64. It brought a whopping $20,400.
147 - Here was the rare New Haven restrike (copy) in silver in MS63. It went for $6,600. A lovely looking item.
148 - Here was the common New Haven restrike (copy) in brass in MS65. It brought only $1,680.
149 - And finally we have the very rare variety of silver New Haven restrike (copy) in MS62 which brought $10,200.

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Early American Coppers

Colonials, Half Cents, Large Cents, and Hard Times Tokens and more.
EAC comprises over 1,200 knowledgeable members located throughout the United States.

Benefits of Membership

Penny-Wise
This is the official journal for EAC. Well-respected among numismatic journals in the United States, it has won a number of awards from the Numismatic Literary Guild under the editorship of Harry E. Salyards since 1986. It is published quarterly in January, April, July and October .

EAC Website
All issues of Penny-Wise, back to the first issue in the fall of 1967, are available to the world on the Newman Numismatic Portal. Issues published in the last two years are available in the "Members Only" section of the EAC website. The Members only section includes a wealth of information, video and media presentations.

Annual EAC Convention
The EAC Convention is held in early spring. This year we will meet at the beautiful Grand Traverse Resort in Acme, Michigan. Meeting sites are rotated throughout the United States. In addition, EAC holds meetings and symposiums in conjunction with major coin conventions. They are the best way for new members to become familiar with early coppers and to meet others who share similar interests.

Region 8
Members enjoy a weekly newsletter email, consisting of submissions from other Region 8 members. Any EAC member can join Region 8.

Copper Notes and Dark Side
Copper Notes is EAC's online community, our very own private Facebook page. All EAC members are welcome but must request an invitation. Copper Notes is not visible to the general Facebook population. Enjoy real time conversations with the experts! Dark Side is a similar format discussing counterfit Coins and anomalies.

EAC yearly dues are $39.00. A junior membership (under 18) is available for $5.00

Join today by visiting www.eacs.org

SOUTH JERSEY METAL DETECTING CLUB

- Keep up with the latest news on colonial coin recoveries in the tri-state area
- Learn the tricks of the hobby from our friendly members or borrow a book from our lending library
- Learn how to beach detect at shore locations
- Many important recovered colonial coins have found their way to auction houses thru the SJMDC
- Join and reap the benefits of the monthly Newsletter to find out the scoop without being physically present

South Jersey Metal Detecting Club
Meetings held 2nd Thursday of the month at 7:30 pm
625 Station Ave, Haddon Heights (Municipal Bldg.)
www.SJMDC.org

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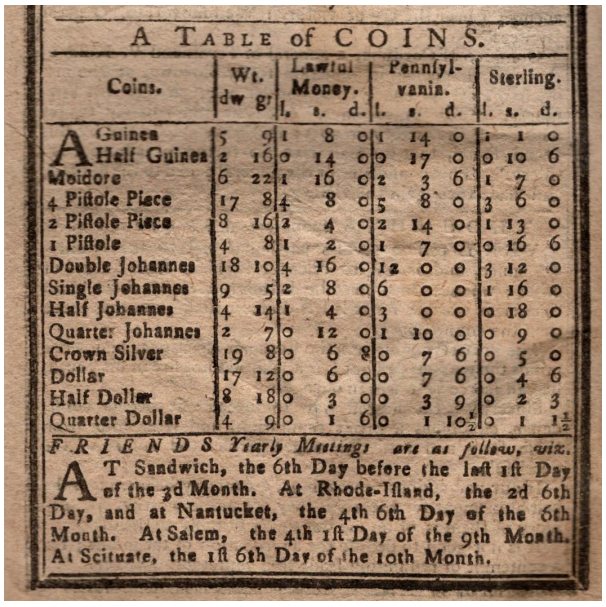


A TABLE of COINS.

Coins.	Wt. dw	gr	Lawful Money. l.	s.	d.	Pennsylvanin. l.	s.	d.	Sterling. l.	s.	d.
A Guinea	5	9	1	8	0	1	14	0	1	1	0
Half Guinea	2	16	0	14	0	0	17	0	0	10	6
Moidore	6	22	1	16	0	2	3	6	1	7	0
4 Piſtole Piece	17	8	4	8	0	5	8	0	3	6	0
2 Piſtole Piece	8	16	2	4	0	2	14	0	1	13	0
1 Piſtole	4	8	1	2	0	1	7	0	0	16	6
Double Johannes	18	10	4	16	0	12	0	0	3	12	0
Single Johannes	9	5	2	8	0	6	0	0	1	16	0
Half Johannes	4	14	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	18	0
Quarter Johannes	2	7	0	12	0	1	10	0	0	9	0
Crown Silver	19	8	0	6	8	0	7	6	0	5	0
Dollar	17	12	0	6	0	0	7	6	0	4	6
Half Dollar	8	18	0	3	0	0	3	9	0	2	3
Quarter Dollar	4	9	0	1	6	0	1	10½	0	1	1½

FRIENDS Yearly Meetings are as follow, viz.
AT Sandwich, the 6th Day before the laſt 1ſt Day of the 3d Month. At Rhode-Iſland, the 2d 6th Day, and at Nantucket, the 4th 6th Day of the 6th Month. At Salem, the 4th 1ſt Day of the 9th Month. At Scituate, the 1ſt 6th Day of the 10th Month.

Table of coins from Bickerstaff's New England Almanac for 1781.
Editor's collection.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

C4 25TH ANNIVERSARY MEDALS AVAILABLE

C4 celebrated the 25th anniversary of its founding by offering commemorative medals at its annual convention this past October. The medals were struck in copper and .999 silver by the Keystone Mint of Folcroft, Pa.

A limited number of these beautiful medals are still available. The copper medals can be purchased for $13, the silver (one ounce) medals can be purchased for $43, or both medals can be purchased for $48. These prices include postage. Checks should be made payable to C4 and mailed to Charlie Rohrer, C4 treasurer, P.O. Box 25, Mountville, PA, 17554.

Additional copper medals can be purchased for $13, silver medals for $35, and additional sets for $40 per set as long as they are included in the initial order, and as long as supplies last.

The Colonial Coin Collectors Club Announces The Release of the Definitive Book on the St. Patrick Coinage by Sydney F. Martin

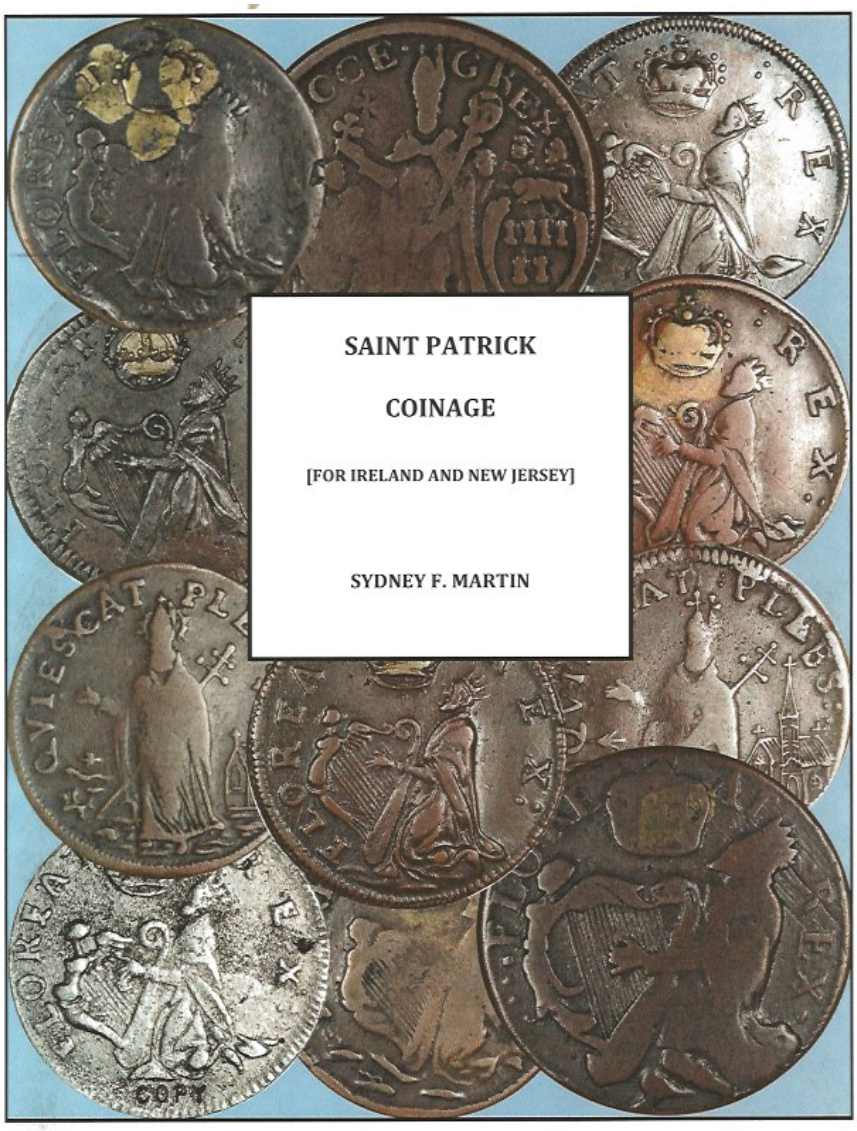
Boston – May 27, 2018 – today, The Colonial Coin Collectors Club, (C4), released Sydney F. Martin's latest book, *Saint Patrick Coinage For Ireland and New Jersey*. This is the fourth book published by C4 that has been written by Syd Martin, the former editor of the *C4 Newsletter* and current President of The American Numismatic Society. His other works are *The Rosa Americana Coinage* of *William Wood*, *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood*, and *French Coinage Specifically for Colonial America*. These books are all considered the standard references for these series today. Syd's latest work covers a series that has long vexed researchers on both sides of the Atlantic – the St. Patrick coinage. In researching this book Syd traveled to Ireland and spent many hours in the archives in New Jersey in search of clues, discovering some fascinating answers and developing several new theories regarding the coinage. This coinage has long been shrouded in mystery as to when and where it was made, and for what purpose. Syd discusses the theories that have been proposed so far, and the pros and cons of each plus some exciting new theories of his own.

According to Lou Jordan, the Curator of Numismatic Collections for the University of Notre Dame, this book is "groundbreaking!" Phil Mossman, former editor of *The Colonial Newsletter* (*CNL*), writes that "Syd has described in detail the visual imagery and icons symbolized on these coins by hand-engraved dies. A total of 197 varieties of small St. Patrick coins have been meticulously cataloged by him and presented in an easy to follow format." Mossman went on to state that "the nine varieties of large St. Patrick coppers, identified as a separate entity, are equally well presented." Christopher McDowell, editor of *CNL*, states that "this is the most important book on colonial numismatics to be published in many years. It is doubtful that this book will ever be surpassed in its coverage of the series. If you collect St. Patrick coinage or are interested in colonial numismatics, this book is a must-have."

In many ways this work is a collaborative effort, helped by many collectors who shared access to their St. Patrick collections for Syd to examine and photograph. The result is the first complete and illustrated catalogue of all known varieties in the series; unlike Syd's earlier three books, this one features color photographs. Other topics covered include

the manufacturing history of the coins, literary discussion of the series, a history of their circulation in America, and a fascinating Appendix that includes what Syd calls "Miscellany." According to Phil Mossman, what Syd calls "Miscellany" is actually "well-researched inquiries into the lineage of an elusive series." C4 is very proud to publish this book and its long association with Syd Martin.

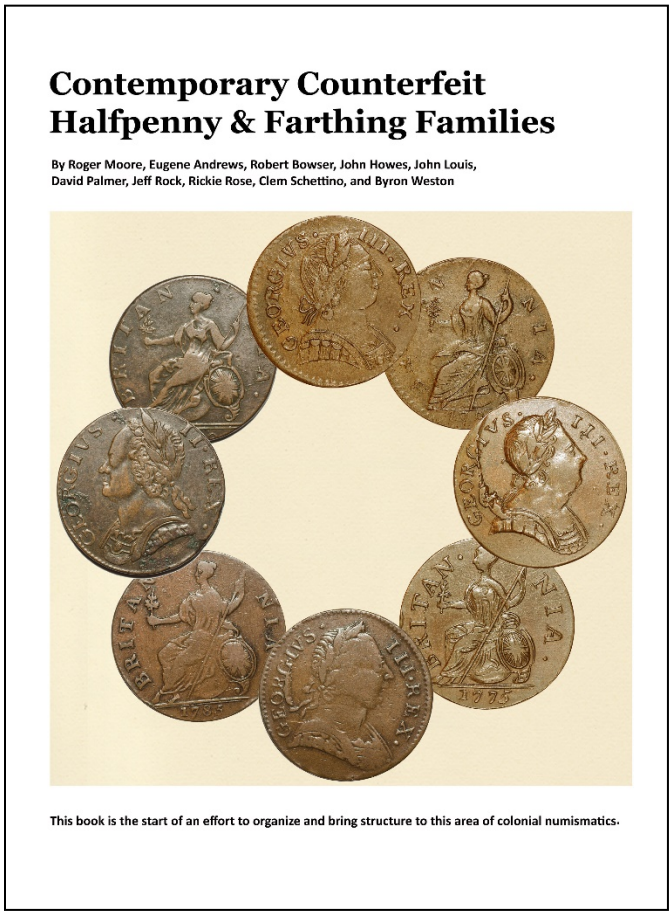
The 528 page book is hardbound, with color illustrations throughout of the different coin varieties examined, with dust jacket. *Saint Patrick Coinage: For Ireland and New Jersey*, by Sydney F. Martin, is available for $95 for C4 members or $125 for nonmembers of C4, plus $7.25 shipping from bookseller Charles Davis, (numisbook.com,) Box 1, Wenham, MA 01984, or telephone 978.468-2933.



The Colonial Coin Collectors Club announces a 2nd printing:

CONTEMPORARY COUNTERFEIT HALFPENNY AND FARTHING FAMILIES, 2nd PRINTING

By Roger Moore, Eugene Andrews, Robert Bowser, John Howes, John Louis, David Palmer, Jeff Rock, Rickie Rose, Clem Schettino, and Byron Weston



This monograph is the start of an effort to organize and bring structure to this area of colonial numismatics: it breaks down the vast number of different varieties into related groups called Families. A Family of contemporary counterfeits is a group of coins that likely came from the same minting operation at about the same time. Families are logical groups that share one or more of the following attributes: dies, die making punches, or similarities in the design style. This updated large format, glossy hardcover, 294 pages and profusely illustrated in color will be available in July for $54.95 from Barnes & Noble, Amazon books, and other mass market retailers. Check specifically for ISBN 978-1-64255-857-9.

Comments on ***Contemporary Counterfeit Halfpenny and Farthing Families***:

Jim Rosen, Past President, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, Inc.:

"Finally, a wonderful and badly needed reference book of extraordinary importance that for the first time begins the monumental task of putting order to the unorganized field of counterfeit halfpence and farthings."

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THE C4 NEWSLETTER IS ON THE NEWMAN NUMISMATIC PORTAL!

Past issues of The C4 Newsletter, and a plethora of other important numismatic resources are now available online, through The Newman Numismatic Portal, at:

www.archive.org/details/newmannumismatic

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CALL FOR EXHIBITS - EAC 2019 Dayton, OH

(Tom Webster)

Exhibit registration at the upcoming 2019 EAC Convention in Dayton, OH is in progress. The EAC Convention is Thursday May 2nd to Sunday May 5th .

Please send me the title of your exhibit and the number of cases you will need to display your project. In order to get your title and name listed in the EAC Convention program, I will need the title of your exhibit not later than April 1st , 2019.

As others have said before, it is not about the choicest pieces, but rather, displaying something that you feel has meaning, that's all…. others will appreciate it, guaranteed.

The benefits of exhibiting at the EAC Convention are many and include early entry into the bourse for set up, publication in the EAC convention program, and the potential to win the coveted voters choice award.

The exhibit arena is open to display Early Copper and related material; this includes colonial era material, medals and tokens, large and half cents, silver, books, letters, pictures, and other related items. Display ideas could include examples of die states or the die progression for a particular variety, sets or particular coins that take us back through pedigree and history, or controversial coins. Other ideas for exhibit are noteworthy items that have been the subject of discussion in recent or not so recent C4 Newsletters or Penny-wise publications; this subject matter is always welcome and makes for a good debate and consideration of one's viewpoint, firsthand. Further, other ideas for exhibit could be a tangible display from the tactical side of collecting such as cleaning/conservation, envelopes/storage, books and literature, all help to bring better understanding and provoke thought within our hobby. Remember, it's not just about the coin, it's also about the materials and people associated with them.

Don't wait, please contact me now via email webs1873@gmail.com or telephone (269-217-7700), so that I may register your exhibit. I'm available to help where I can, as well as provide case dimensions if needed.

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RESOURCE FOR THE C4 NEWSLETTER

Our C4 Newsletter now has an index available on our website at www.colonialcoins.org. There are actually two indexes: one by author and a second by topic/title. This is a beginning and the index will improve over time. We have intentions of updating the index within a week or two of every issue being shipped. We ask past authors and contributors to the C4N to please review their work in the index and forward any corrections/additions/suggestions to Ray Williams at njraywms@optonline.net or call.

COMPLETE C4 NEWSLETTER CDs FOR SALE

C4 is making available on CD of a complete set of *C4 Newsletters* from 1993 (vol.1, no.1) through 2011 (vol.19, no. 4.) The format is a fully searchable PDF files, which makes life and research much easier. Thanks to Randy Clark, Ray Williams and Gary Trudgen for their vision and extremely hard work, which now lets us offer these wonderful research tools to you for $50 plus $4.00 p&h for members or $75 plus $4.00 p&h for non-members. To order, please contact either (a) Wayne Shelby at dughistory@juno.com or at P.O. Box 568 Rancocas, NJ 08073 or (b) Charlie Rohrer at RohrerC@cadmus.com or at P.O. Box 25 Mountville, PA 17554. Please send your check made out to C4 to Charlie Rohrer at the above address.

I need help in a project that will turn into a *C4 Newsletter* article on estimating the surviving population of State Coinages. I am developing a model but need to better understand how many NJ coppers collectors hold. Only aggregated data will be used. I am looking for information on total number of NJ coppers, number recovered (dug), number purchased, and number sold in last 12 months or longer periods if available. I am looking for data from any size collections or accumulations.

J. Howes; 19967 East Doyle; Grosse Pointe Woods, MI 48236; 313 319-1743

Obtaining Back Copies of C4 Newsletter and C4 Auction Catalogues

Wayne Shelby has agreed to store the back copies of the *C4 Newsletter*. People wishing to purchase back issues that are still available should send their money to our treasurer, Charlie Rohrer, whose contact data are at page 2. Upon receipt of the money, he will contact Wayne, who will mail out the material. Back copies of the *Newsletter* are $10 for the first and $8 for all after that placed at the same time. If you have questions of what material is available, you can contact Wayne at:

P.O. Box 568
Rancocas, NJ 08073-956

dughistory@juno.com
609-261-6662 (Home)

C4 Membership Dues

Annual dues are currently $30.00 for Regular Membership ($40 if residing outside the United States) and $10.00 for Junior Membership (under 18 years of age; $15 is non US resident.) They are payable on a calendar year basis… due January 1. The year through which you are paid appears after your name on the mailing address label on the *C4 Newsletter* envelope. Life Memberships can be purchased for 25 times the annual membership cost, or $750.00. You may mail checks (made out to "C4") to:

Charlie Rohrer, C4 Treasurer
PO Box 25
Mountville, PA 17554

Thank you for paying in a timely manner… It makes his job easier and will be much appreciated!

C4 Offers Important Colonial Books

For more information on the following books, published by the Colonial Coin Collectors Club (C4), visit the C4 website at www.colonialcoins.org. These books may be ordered directly from: Charles Davis' website: www.numisbook.com.

(1) Jordan, Lou. *John Hull, The Mint, and The Economics of Massachusetts Coinage,* Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2002. Price: $10.

(2) McDowell, Christopher R., *Abel Buell and the History of the Connecticut and Fugio Coinages*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2015. Price $85.

(3) Martin, Sydney. *French Coinage Specifically for Colonial America*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2016. Price $85.

(4) Martin, Sydney. *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood (1722-1724),* Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2007. Price: $50.

(5) Martin, Sydney. *The Rosa Americana Coinage of William Wood*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2012. Price $50.

(6) Martin, Sydney. *St. Patrick Coinage for Ireland and New Jersey*, Colonial Coin Collectors Club, 2018. Price $95.

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The Daniel Frank Sedwick database of fake cobs is now on ForgeryNetwork :
http://www.forgerynetwork.com/default.aspx?keyword=cob ..
http://www.forgerynetwork.com/asset.aspx?id=QEjfzd5ZR~x~8=

****

I am in the process of researching information pertaining to the Talbot, Allum & Lee series. I am seeking assistance from C-4 members who may have knowledge regarding the evolution of the series and the coins that were issued. I possess the basic series including all mules. If you have any unique or off metal pieces, or a half cent struck over a Talbot piece I would love to have access to them if possible.

Please contact Arnold Miniman at ahminiman@gmail.com, or (201) 317-4199.

****

TO ALL MEMBERS:
THE C4 LIBRARY CHALLENGE – KEEP IT GOING

(Leo Shane, C4 Librarian)

The C4 Library has grown to almost 300 Books and over 700 Auction Catalogs (full and partial.) In addition, there are many non print recordings and other miscellaneous items. Many titles are out of print and hard to find. Some titles are rare. A complete listing can be viewed on the club website.

As the C4 Librarian I'd like to issue a challenge to all C4 Members. The challenge covers the next 12 months (roughly 1 November 2017 to 1 November 2018.) During that time, I'd like every member to borrow at least one item from the C4 Library, read it and then write a ½ to 1 page summary for publication in the C4 Newsletter. The summary should identify:

1.) What was borrowed? (title, author, edition)
2.) What was the subject matter in the item.?
3) Why did you borrow that particular item?
4) What did you learn from reading/studying it?
5) What other C4 Members would benefit from borrowing this item?

Many of the items in our library are not familiar to other members especially newer members. This Challenge will accomplish two things: First – You will learn something new that you didn't know before. Second – You will be alerting other C4 members to items that may help them increase their hobby knowledge.

As the inscription on the Fugio Cent says, "Time Flys So Mind your Business." Make this challenge your business to increase our understanding of the Coins and Paper Money we collect.

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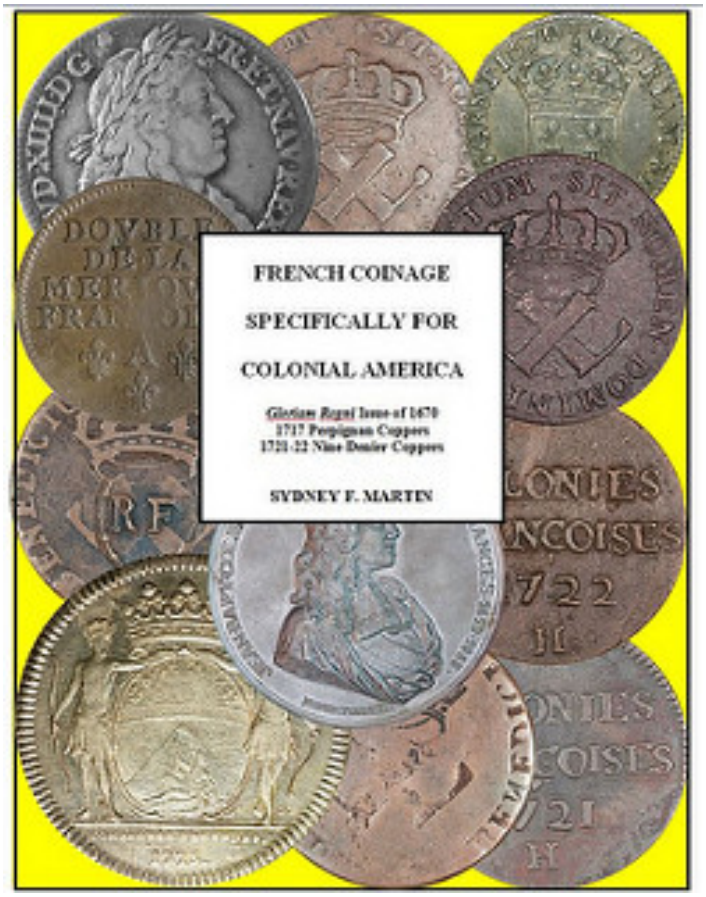
PROSPECTIVE MEMBERS

In accordance with our by-laws, those who have recently joined C4 as provisional members are listed below. If any current C4 member in good standing has a reason any of the following should be denied membership in C4, please contact either your Regional VP or the President of the Club, Jack Howes. The new provisional members, with their home states, are :

John Bergner - TX
Hubert Connolly - FL
Thomas Ellis - GA
Bill Fowkes - VA
John Hayter - PA
Mike McKeever - NY
Terry Miller - MD
Rob Moore - MA
Tim Osborne - LA
Jeffrey Owen - MD
Wayne Pomeroy - FL
Robert Scotti - PA
Lianna Spurrier - KY
Terry Warsaw - CA
Dan Young - CO

FRENCH COINAGE
SPECIFICALLY FOR COLONIAL AMERICA

The Colonial Coin Collectors Club, C4, released Sydney F. Martin's latest book, *French Coinage Specifi-cally For Colonial America*. This is the third colonial coin book published by C4 written by Syd Martin. Other works include *The Rosa Americana Coinage of William Wood* and *The Hibernia Coinage of William Wood*. The Rosa and Hibernia books are now considered standard references for those coinages and Syd's long awaited new book is expected to become the leading reference works on French Coinage minted for circulation in North America.



According to Lou Jordan, the curator of numismatic collections for the University of Notre Dame, "Sid Martin has written the definitive catalog of French coinage authorized specifically for use in North America." Jordan went on to state that "this is an essential book for anyone interested in the French coinage of colonial North America."

"What many early American coin collectors fail to recognize," Martin said upon the book's release, "is that from the 16th century until 1763, New France included much of what is now the United States, as well as most of Canada. As such, coins minted by France for circulation in its North American colonies should be considered 'coins of the realm' in these areas." Colonial numismatic expert, John Kraljevich, went on to explain that "the history of the French in what is today the United States is largely forgotten. However, the memory of these people and their coinage has been long cherished in Canada."

Jim Rosen, president of C4, predicts that "Martin's new book will awaken an interest in both the history of the French speaking people in North American and the coins they used such as the Gloriam Regni coins of 1670, the 6 and 12-denier copper coins minted in 1717, and the copper 9-denier coins from 1721 and 22, all of which were struck in France specifically for circulation in the Americas."

In the book's introduction, John Kraljevich writes that, "With Crosby-like flair, Syd has marshaled together the original documents that tell the stories of these coinages. Most have never been published at all, let alone in English or all in one place. This original

research guarantees this work's importance to researchers in every forthcoming generation. The heart of this book, the die studies, offers several pathways for collectors to navigate these series, by basic type, by major variety, by die combination, or even by die state. It's a project that no one has ever even attempted before, an outlier in the world of colonial numismatics, a field that has seen multiple die studies of most of the popular series. Given Syd's well-organized approach and the thousands of coins he's studied, it may be generations before this work is supplanted. It's doubtful anyone will ever do it any better."

The 480 page book is hardbound, well-illustrated throughout with photographs of the different coin varieties examined, with dust jacket depicting French Coinage. The book is available for $85.00 plus $7.00 shipping from bookseller Charles Davis, (http://www.numisbook.com/), Box 1, Wenham, MA 01984, or telephone 978.468-2933.

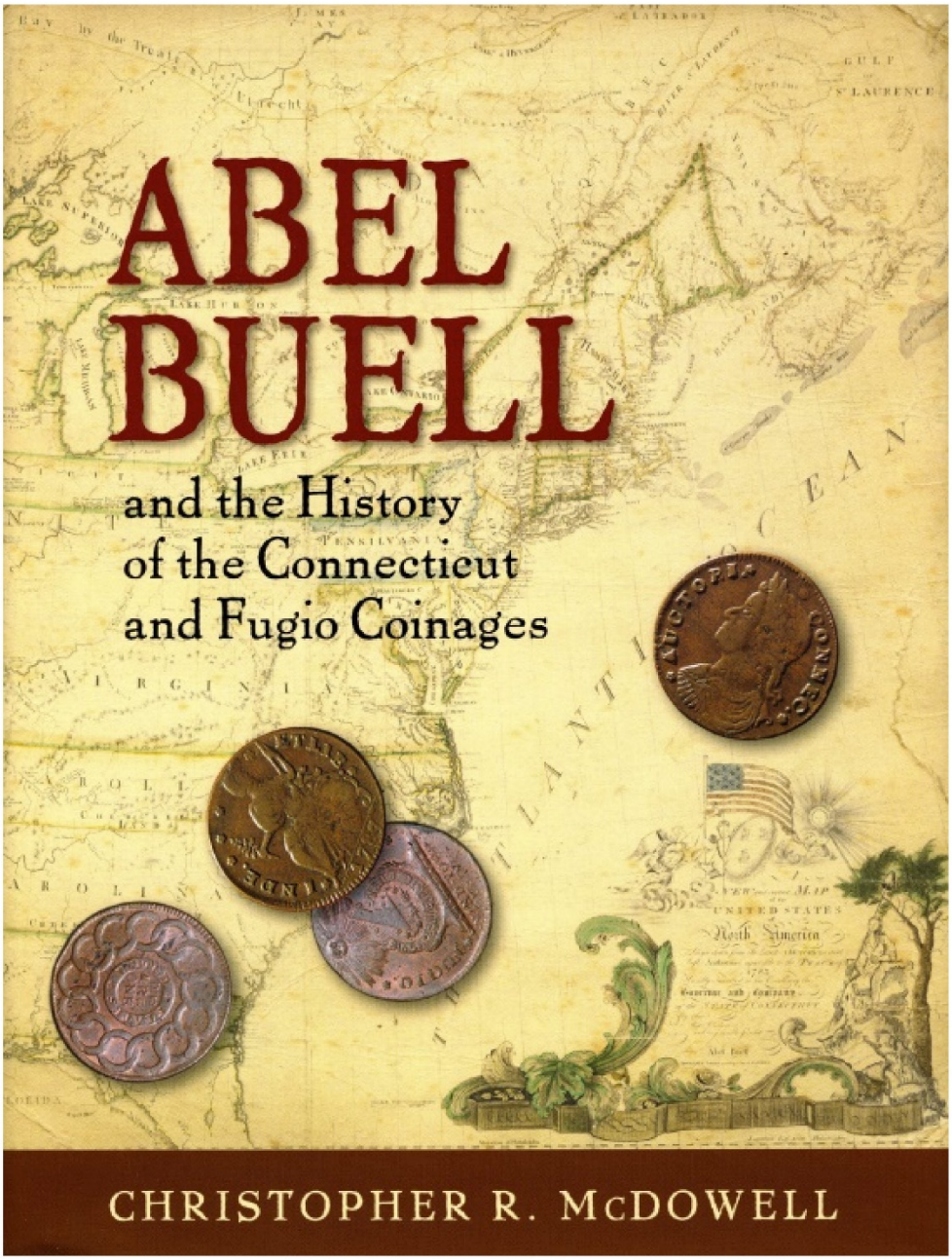
RESEARCH ASSISTANCE SOUGHT

I'm currently undertaking a comprehensive study of the Castorland jeton. I'm approaching the study from both sides of the Atlantic, relying heavily on French sources, and my study entails operational details from the manufacture of flans to the mechanical workings of the screw press; the history of jetons as they evolved from arithmetical counters to monarchial presentation pieces; events leading up to the establishment of the New York Company; the biography of Benjamin Duvivier; etc. culminating in detailed descriptions of variants struck from at least one original die. As you can see it's a big work, but I've been at it quite a few years and am wonderfully engaged in the project. Here is a "finding list" of details I'm looking for, as well as photos if possible:

1. If the specimen is in a slab, all the label information.
2. Identify the metal, gold, silver, copper, bronze. If silver, indicate thin or thick planchet.
3. If edge-stamped, identify the symbol and the lettering and location of the stamping (such as 6 o'clock relative the obverse.)
4. Die alignment: coin turn/medal turn.
5. Describe state of any reverse die failure, perceptible bulge, advanced crack, etc.
6. Describe reverse caustic incursion, sometimes identified as rust, at the right handle of the vessel.
7. Describe any other identifying factors such a rim bumps, scratches, spots, unfilled letters of legends, etc. that would help identify the piece if it were re-encapsulated at some future time.
8. Indicate the provenance, if known. If you currently own the specimen feel free to identify it ex your name for the benefit of future owners.

Please contact Chester L. Sullivan at csull@ku.edu.

Support the C4 Club education initiatives buy this book:



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or by phone at (978) 468-2933
or via email: charlesdavis@vcoins.com

CLASSIFIED ADS

Due to increased publications and mailing costs, the charge for half and full-page ads will increase for Volume 24. The new rates are shown below. These rates are still below comparable newsletters.

Grayscale ads for this newsletter can be purchased as follows (color ads are 50% more in each category):

	1 issue	2 issues	3 issues	4 issues	Copy Size
1 page	$300	$450	$600	$750	6" x 9"
1/2 page	$175	$250	$325	$400	6" x 4.5"

Covers cost somewhat more (please inquire – generally $200 additional.) If you want to include a photo with your ad there will be an additional $10 charge. A black and white photo will be needed, but the size can be adjusted. Please send check with your ad. We accept camera-ready copy or any Microsoft Word compatible computer file.

All members also have the right to include a free classified ad in the newsletter of up to 10 lines of text.

NOTICE: The Colonial Coin Collectors Club does not review the ads provided for accuracy, nor does it assess any items offered for sale relative to authenticity, correct descriptions, or the like. C4 is not to be considered a party to any transactions occurring between members based on such ads, and will in no way be responsible to either the buyer or seller.

For Sale to a Good Home: Must provide References of Good Care of Colonials

Continental Currency 17 February 1776 $2/3: VF with no fold (Unusual), Nice fractional note.
Continental Currency 29 November 1775 $2: VF-30 with bold printing, fold seen mostly on back.
Continental Currency 26 September 1778 $40: VF just a hint of a very light fold on the reverse.
New York Currency 16 February 1771 £5: Looks AU but with a light fold, Elaborate top boarder.
Pennsylvania Currency 10 April 1777 3s: Red and Black front and reverse, PCGS XF – 40, Very Nice
1787 Connecticut Mi-1.1a F-15, smooth surfaces / Another VF with obverse roughness, net F-15
1770A Double Louis D'Or, XF-45, boldly struck without adjustment marks, Very Scarce Type, Very Nice
1794 Ready Reckoner, Daniel Fenning, Newburyport MA., Cover and some pages detached but present

Call/Email for prices & pictures. Non Colonials also for sale.
Leo_J_Shane@hotmail.com **215-873 1915**

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www.CabinetsByCraig.net (note that it's **.net**), or call 972-978-7710, or write: PO Box 1231, Frisco, TX 75034.

COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

Interested in acquiring a complete, original, unholed set of the Colonial Newsletter. Will pay any reasonable price. Contact novacaesarea@yahoo.com.

WANTED: I need five AJN's (Volume 24, Numbers 3 and 4; Volume 27, Numbers 1, 3, and 4). These are whole numbers 127, 128, 137, 138, and 140. All are scarce, and I am willing to pay fairly for any of them in decent condition. Contact me at sfmartin5@comcast.net. Thanks, Syd Martin

Todd Gredesky PO Box 102 Woodbury, NJ 08096

856-803-6102(cell) email: njtodd7@hotmail.com

2002 C4 Auction Catalog	$8
2004 C4 Auction Catalog	$8
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LOST CENTS, DEAD OWNERS: Appreciating Coins in Decay.
If you want to read something totally different and a bit radical, I think you will enjoy my new book. It is a heartfelt exploration of history as told by coins lost in the dirt. The book also explains how old coppers decay when confronted with Mother Nature. Finally, I examine the aesthetics of corrosion, born of the conflict between nature and man (wherein nature wins.) Check it out & enjoy a great weekend read.

My book is available from Books123.org or from other Internet sellers like Amazon.com. It costs $24.95 (less than a corroded Draped Bust cent.)
Thanks. Michael S. Shutty, Jr.

COLONIAL VIRGINIA COPPERS: I am collecting all information, images and data on colonial Virginian coppers. Please share with me your photos of counterstamped, defaced, or unusual coppers. In addition copies of any stories, old newsprint articles or papers relating to the Virginians would be appreciated. Thank you. You can contact me at rogermoore435@yahoo.com. Thank you!! Roger Moore

Clement V. Schettino; PO Box 1093; Saugus, MA 01906
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Some of the Earliest American Coppers. Contemporary Counterfeit British & Irish Halfpence and Farthings. My personal collections built over the past decade are now for sale. We now have a webpage up and running with most all coins imaged and priced.

More will go up from time to time. I also have some Colonials and Spanish American Colonials-Cobs up. There are currently about 12 categories populated with coins for sale, they are; British George II, British George III, Irish George II, Irish George III, Counterstamps, Cast Ctfts, Mules, Errors, Regales Colonials and Cobs. In the near future I will be adding some interesting Misc pieces.

I am still selling CD's of my collections, the details are on the webpages.

Postage is always free for C4 and EAC members. Please use the savings towards next year's dues ;-).

Please visit the webpages at copperclem.com and feel free to email with any questions.

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